

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

PROGRESS

MAKING FARMERS PROSPEROUS

THE TARIFF MAKES FARM IMPLEMENTS CHEAPER IN UNITED STATES THAN IN CANADA, WHILE THE PRICE OF GRAIN IS EXACTLY THE REVERSE. THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS HOW MANY BUSHELS OF GRAIN IT TAKES TO BUY AN 8 FOOT BINDER IN MANITOBA AND MINNESOTA:

	Minnesota	Manitoba
3 Nor. Wheat	152 bus.	208 bus.
Feed Wheat	196 "	307 "
No. 3 Barley	138 "	296 "
Rejected Flax	78 "	120 "
3 C.W. Oats	299 "	493 "

THE MANITOBA FARMER GETS THE WORST OF IT BY FROM 36 TO 114 PER CENT. YET "PROTECTION" MAKES HIM PROSPEROUS. AT THE PRESENT RATE, THE PROTECTIONISTS WILL SOON FORCE A GREAT MANY FARMERS TO QUIT FARMING IN ORDER TO MAKE A LIVING. THESE ARE ALL MAN-MADE SCHEMES. PROVIDENCE IS NOT TO BLAME.

JANUARY 10, 1912

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ANTON MICKELSON
President

Don't Let Gophers Rob You This Year

The gophers and squirrels are now sleeping and dreaming of what great feasts they will have as soon as you start your spring seeding. As soon as the snow disappears, they will wake up from their long sleep and join together for the big feast of grain that the farmer will be spreading and which he believes will produce bounteous crops for him. The gophers did it last year and the year before and they can't figure out any reason why they won't be able to do it again. Yet the whole matter is in your hands, Mr. Farmer. Are you going to stand a loss of \$200 every 80 acres, or are you going to prevent this loss?

1c PER ACRE KILLS THEM

I want to prove it to you—I want to show you how a 75c box of Kill-Em-Quick—my gopher poison—will kill every gopher on an 80-acre farm—how a \$1.25 box will kill them all on a 160-acre farm. Is it worth while to you to at least investigate and get the facts? Let me prove to you that every gopher on your farm costs you 10c—that there are about a thousand gophers on a 40-acre field—that in 40 acres the gophers will eat and store away hundreds of bushels of grain. Why not get a package of

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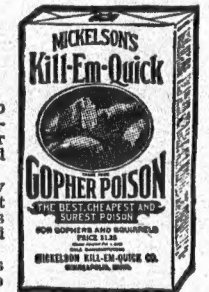
from your druggist right away? Have it on hand ready. It is easy to use. The first day you see any signs of a gopher mix a little Kill-Em-Quick, carry it out in the field and put it wherever you know a gopher has been. Go back in a few minutes and if the gopher remained around there you will find him dead.

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick has a very peculiar odor and a very attractive taste to gophers. It draws them like a magnet and they eat it greedily. One single poisoned grain is enough to kill a gopher. It is the most economical and the quickest acting gopher poison ever placed on the market. It also kills pocket-gophers, field mice and squirrels. I know what it has done thousands of times on thousands of farms throughout the country. That is why I can absolutely guarantee it to give positive and perfect satisfaction to you, or I, personally, will refund every cent of your money. Go to your druggist. It will even pay you to make a special trip. Get a package of Kill-Em-Quick. If he won't supply you, send me his name with your order and I'll ship direct, postage prepaid—and with my guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

WRITE ME A POSTAL OR LETTER

I have made a special study of gophers and I want to tell you some of the things I've learned about them. I want to tell you personally how you can rid your field of them. But if you follow the simple directions given on every package of Kill-Em-Quick you will find it an easy matter to kill every gopher on your farm. Tell me whether you have gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs, or mice, rats or pocket-gophers to contend with. I will tell you the best way to use Kill-Em-Quick. Write me now, and in the meantime go to your druggist and get a 75c package of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick. Don't take anything else. Nothing else on the market will do the work as quickly or as cheaply.

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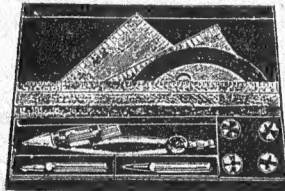


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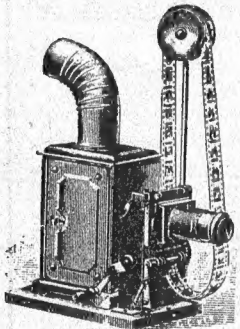
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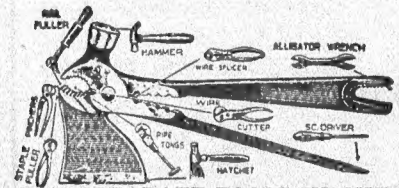
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The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume IV. January 10th, 1912 Number 24

WAINWRIGHT

Lots for Safe and Profitable Investment

There is not a Railway Divisional Point in Western Canada but has been a tremendously profitable field for real estate investors, and WAINWRIGHT, with its ideal geographical location, will rival older cities, like Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Regina in rapidity of development. WAINWRIGHT is not a probability or a gamble—it has an assured great future with the Grand Trunk Pacific back of it. Today lots are selling at \$75 to \$175 within two blocks of the station, which will in five years' time be downtown warehouse and business sites, worth as much as downtown property in other Western cities of today.

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The WAINWRIGHT STAR states:

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Chances
You
Must
Win

Lots
\$75 to
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We
Guarantee
You
6 per cent.
on your
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Lots
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After a Day of Business

the HEINTZMAN & COMPANY PLAYER-PIANO

BUSINESS MEN, all men, appreciate Longfellow's poem, "The Day is Done." One wonders how Longfellow, who apparently had an easy, pleasant life, could have written it. It appeals most strongly to those whose path lies among the briars and brambles of business worries and distressing details, through which he must pass and with which he must labor from morn to eve. Longfellow said:

"And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold up their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

Music is the best balm for a tired brain. Business and music don't go together. Good music will soothe the nerves and put the mind to rest. When music comes in you can feel the worry oozing out. A feeling of restful peacefulness takes its place. There would be less nervous prostration if there were more music in Canada.

Almost all business men love music for itself. They don't think of the actual physical and mental good it will do them, but they like it. The trouble is that few of them can play any musical instrument, and the bother of going out for an evening's entertainment almost offsets the pleasure taken in it. His daughter or his wife play the piano, but not always when, or what, he likes to hear.

Piano playing means study and practice for each piece. The piano player has only a small repertoire. While the one piece is being learned, another slips out of the mind and off the fingers. To hear what one likes whenever one likes, with just the right expression, without a mistake, without trouble—that is almost unbelievable, isn't it? And yet it is true if you want it to be true. Better still, you can play the music yourself—any music ever composed, absolutely anything. You need no training that ten minutes will not give; you can play whatever you choose better than the best player in the world can play it on the piano. You can have a concert in your own home every evening if you buy a

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Has a capacity of 135 bushels per hour. Is built for using both bluestone and formaldehyde. Is guaranteed to do perfect work with any kind of grain or your money refunded. Has every good feature that could possibly be desired. In fact is perfect.

Shipped to any address in Western Canada freight prepaid on receipt of price.

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Propagated and named by Prof. Saunders.

Without a Peer for Earliness, Productiveness and Quality combined.

Victory Oats (White)

Propagated and named by Prof. Nilsson.

Without a Peer for Productiveness, Quality, Thinness of Hull and Stiffness of Straw combined.

These two Varieties mark a new era in Western Agriculture

**MARQUIS WHEAT--Our stock is the genuine early strain
VICTORY, NEW WHITE OATS--**

When sending us the original seed Nilsson wrote—"It will prove very superior on your rich prairie soils. We have grown and tested it in Saskatchewan during the past three seasons—it is the stiffest strawed oat we ever saw and a remarkably sure heavy cropper with beautiful clean grain. Our stock is good—a two-bushel jute grain sack holds 3½ bushels by weight.

Our crops of both Marquis Wheat and Victory Oats were grown on our own farms in North Central Saskatchewan.

Rust, Frost and Smut are absent

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Also get our **GENERAL CATALOGUE** (ready soon) of

"SEEDS THAT SUCCEED"

Canada's Best Varieties

Tried and True

And our Booklets on Cultivation (16 of them)

Telling "Secrets of Success" in Western Garden and Field

FREE TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Steele Briggs Seed Co. Limited
Winnipeg, Canada

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 10th, 1912

UNPATRIOTIC WINNIPEG

We have been anxiously searching the columns of the protectionist newspapers and magazines expecting to see them with one voice demanding an increase in the duty on Portland cement. If the protectionist theory is right, if it is in the interest of the country that import duties should be imposed on articles of foreign production and manufacture which will preserve the home market of the home producer, the fact that an American concern has been able to under-bid the Canada Cement Company and sell 25,000 barrels of cement to the city of Winnipeg, is undisputable proof that the cement duty is not sufficiently high. The cement industry of Canada is evidently not "adequately protected." The duty of 12½ cents per 100 lbs. on Portland cement together with the duty on bags is equal it is true to an ad valorem duty of over 60 per cent., but the fact that this is not sufficient to shut out foreign competition, as proven by the latest purchase of the city of Winnipeg, is ample evidence that 60 per cent. is not "adequate protection" in the case of cement. If the protectionists really believe in protection they will surely demand that the duty on cement be increased to 100 per cent. so that this great industry and the millions of capital (largely composed of water), which are invested in it, may not be wiped out. If the duty on cement had been 20 cents per 100 pounds instead of 12½ cents the price of the Lehigh Valley Portland Cement Company would have been 7½ cents per 100 pounds more than it was or \$6,562.50 more on the contract for 25,000 barrels. The Canada Cement Company would then have been able to secure the contract at the price tendered by its agent. The city of Winnipeg would, of course, have had to pay \$3,500 more than it did for the cement and the Dominion treasury would have lost the \$15,000 which it will collect in duty; but the tax payers of Winnipeg who are saving that \$3,500 and the citizens of Canada who benefit by the \$15,000 that goes into the Dominion treasury are surely not so selfish as to place their own interests before those of the patriotic promoters of the Canadian Cement Merger, or to think that that \$18,500 would be better in their pockets than in those of the promoters and shareholders of that company.

The only trouble is that if the duty had been 7½ cents a hundred pounds higher, the bid of the Canada Cement Company's agent would probably have been that much higher too, and the bad Yankees would still have got the contract. The fact that there was only one Canadian tender, and that from the representative of the Canada Cement Company, shows that the merger has no competitors in this country so far, at least, as supplying Winnipeg is concerned. The merger knew, of course, that it might have competition from across the line and in making its bid had this in mind. It calculated no doubt that at the price of cement in the United States, and with the duty which must be paid on imported cement, it would secure the contract at the price which it quoted. But its calculations were wrong. For once the merger over-reached; it tried to grab too much and failed to get anything. It will probably be a lesson to them, and next time the city of Winnipeg or any other large user is in the market for cement they will quote a figure which, though much higher than that which an American concern would be willing to sell cement for, will come just below the American price plus duty.

An important point to be noticed in connection with this contract is the undertaking given by the Lehigh Valley Portland Cement Company that the city of Winnipeg will

receive the benefit of any reduction in duty which may take place before the delivery of the cement. In the case of agricultural implements the opponents of a reduction in the duties have asserted that the price would not be lowered even if the duty were removed; that by a combination of the Canadian and the United States manufacturers prices would be maintained at the present high level even if free trade were established, but in the contract made between the city of Winnipeg and the Lehigh Valley Portland Cement Company, it is expressly stated that in the event of the duty on cement being reduced or a rebate being secured by the return of bags, every cent which is thus saved will come off the price which the city will pay. For ourselves one thing is very clear. If the Canada Cement Company cannot produce cement so as to sell it at a profit without tariff protection of over 60 per cent. they had better go out of business. They would better leave the marl and limestone in the ground conserving these natural resources until they can be profitably worked, and invest their capital in some enterprise which can stand upon its own feet and prosper without becoming a burden upon others. We believe, moreover, that it is more important that the people of Canada should have cheap cement for sidewalks, houses, and farm buildings, than for the promoters and shareholders of the Canada Cement Company to make big profits by selling at exorbitant prices and the Canadian railways to collect high freight rates for carrying it. There is every natural facility for the production of cement in this country at as low a cost as in the United States and the only factors which make it impossible for Canadian cement manufacturers to compete with their American rivals are artificial conditions, such as watered stock financing and high freight rates which have been created by the special interests for the purpose of bleeding the general public.

A SOUND PRINCIPLE

On January 4 Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, made a public announcement of the program for the ensuing session of the legislature. The outstanding feature of the forthcoming legislation will be the creation of a Public Service Commission, to have control of all publicly owned utilities in the province and to have, in addition, power to regulate and control, to the extent of provincial jurisdiction, all public service corporations in the province. These corporations will be, in the words of the premier, "steam and electric railways, gas and electric lighting, telegraphs, telephones, grain elevators and any other utility, publicly owned as well as privately owned corporations that give public service." This commission, the premier states, is to be absolutely divorced from party politics, and is to be "a poor man's court, where he can, with confidence and without cost, make his complaints, have his wrongs redressed, and feel that he has as much right to make such complaints and ask for such relief as if he were the wealthiest man in the province." The principle upon which this new legislation will be based is decidedly sound. The only way by which public utilities can be operated in the interests of the public is by placing them under a commission where the political machine cannot reach them. Public ownership is making rapid progress in Manitoba, and if Mr. Roblin can provide a system by which they can be operated upon a business basis, he will be performing a distinct service to his generation. Public ownership and public control of public service cor-

porations are among the best means of safeguarding the interests of the people in this intensely commercial age.

BAREFACED FALSEHOODS

Every regard for decency and truth has been ignored by the Winnipeg Telegram in the bitter and unscrupulous attack made upon the Manitoba Grain Growers' association and The Grain Growers' Guide in its editorial columns on January 6. In its deliberate attempt to injure the Grain Growers' association by the injection of party politics, it has stooped to deliberate falsehood. This has been done by the Telegram by publishing only a part of a paragraph from the memorials presented to Mr. Borden at Brandon on July 20, 1911. The Telegram says that in presenting the terminal elevator question to Mr. Borden, that "R. C. Henders, Roderick McKenzie and their organ (meaning The Guide) disavowed public ownership and operation of terminal elevators," and the Telegram attempts to prove this by quoting the following from the memorial presented to Mr. Borden by Peter Wright, director of the association:

"Respectfully urge that you, sir, as leader of the Opposition, should use your influence to facilitate the passing of this bill (the Canada grain bill) at as early a date as possible, so that we may benefit by its being in operation for this year's crop."

But the Telegram, to suit its own ulterior purposes, did not print the very next sentence in the very same memorial presented to Mr. Borden by Mr. Wright in the same breath. This sentence was:

"We would also ask your support in the matter of making financial provision for the commission to acquire those elevators, either by purchase or lease, as we believe that absolute control cannot be secured otherwise than by government operation."

By not printing this sentence, the Telegram deliberately misstated the facts. This is one falsehood nailed. The next falsehood of the Telegram in the same article is as follows:

"Was it on the instructions of the association or on the instructions of the board of directors that when an election was announced, R. C. Henders, Roderick McKenzie and the organ of The Grain Growers' Grain company (meaning The Guide) ignored Premier Laurier's refusal to operate the Hudson Bay railway under government auspices and declared that it was:

"Very much gratified at the assurance that the government of Canada was going to build a railway towards Hudson Bay in the near future, to be owned by the government in perpetuity."

Now, this sentence, which the Telegram quotes to support the meanest attack ever made upon a public body, is taken from the memorial presented to Mr. Borden at Brandon on June 20, 1911, by R. J. Avison, director of the association. But the very next sentence in the same memorial read to Mr. Borden by Mr. Avison at the same moment, says:

"While thus gratified at the prospect of a government owned railway to the tide waters at Hudson Bay, as long as there is a possibility of any or all of the existing railway corporations getting control of the operation of that road, they (the people of Western Canada) cannot rest content. Nor will they be satisfied until an assurance is given that the road will be operated in such a way that the traffic charges, both passenger and freight, will be so arranged as to meet the carrying charges on the cost of building and operating, such carrying charges to apply to the water portion of through export and import rates, on goods imported as well as exported, and the road operated by a commission appointed by the government."

But the Telegram did not print this because it would expose its falsehood to its own readers. Further, for the benefit of the Telegram, it is well to note that these

memorials were not the utterances of either R. C. Henders, R. McKenzie, nor of The Grain Growers' Guide. They were the unanimous opinion of 10,000 members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, both Conservatives and Liberals, as voiced by their own elected delegates, to the number of about 200, at a private meeting held in Brandon prior to, but on the same day, as the meeting at which they were presented to Mr. Borden.

Thus the Telegram's attack cannot fall elsewhere than upon the whole association. And this is what the Telegram intended by its attack upon the leading officers.

This is not the first time the Telegram has published foundationless falsehoods in regard to individuals. We can recall when the Telegram was compelled to retract and apologize to save itself from the process of the law. The same thing may happen again.

In regard to The Guide and the leading men in all three Western associations supporting reciprocity, we merely point out that Mr. Borden asked that the election be regarded as a referendum upon the question. Party lines in the West were broken and the people asked for what would have saved them at least \$15,000,000 in the prices of their grain this season. We have no apologies to make for supporting reciprocity. It was the best single piece of legislation for the benefit of the people on the Western farms that has been before the country in twenty years. The Guide supported only the principle and endorsed no government at any time.

Now, on the agricultural implement tariff, if any journal has done more than The Guide to expose this iniquity, let the Telegram name it. They are not by any means the heaviest duties levied, but they are inexcusable. Not so very long ago the Telegram was loud in its demand for the abolition of the duty on implements. Why is it silent now? Are the corporations putting on the pressure? If the Telegram can show The Guide how to get the duty taken off farm implements, we will be grateful for the information. The Telegram concludes its article by saying that "the farmers' movement is all right. The Telegram hopes that it will prosper and develop." This is pure hypocrisy. The Telegram is doing all in its power to betray the farmers' movement into the hands of the corporations, trusts and mergers. No one objects to legitimate criticism. But the Telegram is conducting a despicable, lying campaign with only one aim in view, namely, to destroy the farmers' organization. With the organization once broken, the farmers would be at the mercy of the corporations which are now being brought to time. Surely the farmers of Manitoba, Conservative and Liberal, have a right to expect something better from a metropolitan journal that claims to be respectable.

TARIFF BEAUTIES

Day by day the loss which must be sustained by the Western farmers because of the defeat of reciprocity becomes more apparent. The present blockade would not have occurred with reciprocity in force, and there would have been a sample market established. But the visible loss is enormous. For instance, on December 30, 3 Northern wheat was worth 85¼ in Winnipeg and 103½ in Minneapolis, a spread of 18¼ cents per bushel. On the same day 3 barley was worth 58 in Winnipeg, but in Minneapolis it would have been worth \$1.20, a spread of 62 cents. Now, if a Minnesota and a Manitoba farmer each went out to buy an eight-foot binder from the Massey-Harris company (or the Johnston Harvester company in the United States) let us see what it would cost them. In the States the Johnston is "independent," and sells at \$5 under the "trust." The Massey-Harris eight-foot binder in Winnipeg is \$175; in Minneapolis \$140. When the Manitoba farmer buys one of these binders, it costs him 205 bushels of

3 Northern wheat, but the Minnesota farmer could buy the same implement for only 135 bushels of the same wheat. If the Manitoba farmer wanted to pay for his binder with No. 3 barley, it would cost him 301 bushels, while his Minnesota friend would need only 116 bushels, or a little more than one-third of the cost to the Manitoba farmer. This most amazing condition of affairs is not due in any way to industry, nor lack of industry on the part of our farmers—nor to Nature. It is due entirely to the tariff which the Protected Interests have succeeded in rearing around the farmers to "build up a well rounded Dominion." If the protected manufacturers of Canada had to endure such restrictions they would excite the sympathy of everyone by their wailings, but the farmers are supposed to be "patriotic," and, if possible, make themselves believe they are getting rich under Protection.

THE GRAIN BLOCKADE

There are more than 7,000 cars needed at 133 shipping points in the Prairie Provinces, and this will not represent more than a fraction of the total needs of the country today. A study of the information supplied by our readers in this issue shows just how serious the situation is becoming. With the thermometer running from 20 to 45 below zero for the past two weeks, with no chance to raise money on grain or at the bank, it can be imagined that there is suffering in many parts of the country. The C.P.R. is reported to be curtailing its shipments east from Fort William in order to provide relief in the country and prevent all possible grain from going to Duluth or Minneapolis. On January 23 the new rate on flax and barley will go into effect to Minneapolis and Duluth, but it is still far above the Fort William rate. Prospects are for a through rate to Minneapolis and Duluth on wheat and oats towards the end of February, on C.P.R., C.N.R. and Soo lines only. What will happen to all the tough wheat in Saskatchewan that must be conditioned before warm weather? And what will happen to the farmers who have only this tough wheat as a result of their year's work?

WHAT INVESTIGATION MEANS

In view of the fact that it is reported from Ottawa that the first work of the tariff commission is to investigate the implement tariff it is essential that such investigation be complete. We take it for granted that the commission will be given full power to examine all books and documents of all industries protected by the tariff, and also that they will have power to examine witnesses under oath. Without such powers the commission will be impotent. Suppose, for instance, that the commission decides to investigate the Massey-Harris Company's business. It will not be enough to ascertain that the company is paying only eight per cent. dividends. The investigation should show how much of the profits of the company are not distributed as dividends, how much "water" there is in the stock of the company and the salaries and privileges of the managers and directors. The Massey-Harris Company has produced several enormous fortunes which certainly do not prove the need of any further excessive tax upon the farmers of Canada. The Cockshutt Plow company sell their plows more cheaply in United States than in Canada at wholesale, or else they are making an enormous profit at home. Here are two of the leading implement concerns that certainly have no need of tariff protection. No doubt one of them or perhaps both of them will soon be announcing that if the tariff is reduced they will have to remove their plant to the United States. That is a reasonable expectation and then the politicians will have something to excuse them for not lowering the tariff. The Massey-Harris company and the Cock-

shutt Plow company implements compare with the best made but they have yet to advance a good reason why they should be given permission to collect tariff taxes from the Canadian farmers. Let us give our manufacturers every assistance to buy their raw material wherever they can buy it cheapest and the lowest transportation rates possible but make them stand upon their own feet.

POISONING THE FOUNTAINS OF KNOWLEDGE

The Canadian Manufacturers' association has decided to donate special prizes in the leading Canadian universities to be awarded for essays on industrial and economic subjects. The committee in charge of this work have decided that they could not devote the manufacturers' money

"to a more worthy object than that of bringing the universities and the manufacturers of the Dominion closer together and of inclining the best students in these seats of learning towards commercial and industrial pursuits."

Thus it appears that the protected manufacturers will now make an onslaught on our educational institutions. Their object, of course, is to instil the minds of the students with what Sir Richard Cartwright called the "barbarous instincts of the protectionist mind." If the leading students of Canadian universities can be induced to take up the cudgels in favor of protection, they will form a powerful re-inforcement of the protectionist ranks. We do not know what the manufacturers will select to write upon, but we would suggest the following as well suited to their purpose: "How to get rich quick without working," or "The best method of plundering the public without their knowledge," or "How the protective tariff fills the coffers of the manufacturers at the expense of the people."

Diamonds come into Canada duty free. This is a very wise provision on the part of our governments, both Liberal and Conservative. If diamonds were taxed, the working girls would have to stop wearing diamond necklaces and solitaires, and farmers would not be able to afford diamond tie pins. We should be thankful that the government has allowed diamonds to be so cheap.

For ten years both political parties have allowed the tariff to be a dead issue. The efforts of the organized farmers have made the tariff the leading issue in Canada today, and we predict that it will remain to the front for some years to come. Day by day more people are coming to see the iniquity of the protective tariff and the struggle will not cease until there is a decided downward revision.

Hon. R. L. Borden has been made a Privy Councillor, which is a distinct honor. With the honor list in his own hands it is decidedly to his credit that he took no title for himself and recommended none for members of his cabinet. Titles for Canadians as they have been distributed in the past do not tend towards democracy.

Sir Max Aitken has been remembered in the New Year's honors by election to a fellowship in the Royal Canadian Institute, probably on account of the splendid service he has rendered in cementing together the Empire. If Max keeps on he'll cement his way into the House of Lords.

Rudolph Forget, M.P., and E. B. Osler, M.P., have both been permitted to prefix "Sir" to their names. Immense wealth secured through special privilege seems to be the surest path to a title.

Every farmer who purchases a farm implement to improve his farm and add to the prosperity is fined to the extent of the tariff. This hardly encourages industry.

The Co-operative Movement

Its Principles, Policy, and Progress

An address delivered, at the invitation of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, to the Annual Convention of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, held at Toronto on November 15, 16 and 17, 1911, by George Keen, honorary secretary-treasurer of the Co-operative Union of Canada; honorary editor of "The Canadian Co-operator," Brantford, Ont.—Reprinted from "The Canadian Bee Journal."

In the proper consideration of the subject which has been allotted to me this evening it seems necessary each of us should understand what we mean by co-operation; that is co-operation as applied to human industry.

Co-operation is not new. The tribal type of human society was co-operative in its organization and that was one of the earliest, if not the earliest form of government.

The historian Rollins tells us that while the laws of Minos, the lawgiver of the Cretans were observed in Crete that island was the abode of justice and virtue, and it remained so for one thousand years. The children were all educated alike—their parents fed at the same table at the public expense, towards which all were bound to contribute either by personal or substitute labor. No reason in history can be found for the decline and fall of this state of society, although it has been suggested that the introduction of slavery was the cause of its ruin.

Then we had the great Spartan leader Lycurgus, who instituted the common possession of land among the people of Sparta. For seven hundred years Sparta flourished and the people were happy under those conditions. It is said they became the most patriotic people of ancient times, but their patriotism did little or nothing to encourage the brotherhood of man beyond their own borders. And here I might say that in brotherhood you have the keystone of the co-operative arch. The exclusive form of co-operation which has its modern manifestation in mergers, trusts and combines was in a degree adopted by the Indian tribes of this continent in each agreeing to a common hunting-ground for its tribe but prohibiting its use by all others. The modern trust fixes to the satisfaction of its constituent members the extent to which the hunting ground shall be used, but the general public are the game and not the hunters. In the exclusive form international co-operators say you have injustice and the germ of decay, but in the inclusive form—that which allows everyone to participate who will, and on equal terms—one of the fundamental attributes of modern co-operative success, the guarantee of its progress and permanency.

Robert Owen

While throughout the ages there have been many illustrations of co-operative action, the era of modern co-operation in its industrial form may be said to have commenced with the philanthropic activities of Robert Owen at the close of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. He is generally regarded as the father of British Co-operation. He lived at the period when the factory and capitalistic system of production was being developed and noted the squalor and signs of human degeneracy it was bringing in its train.

Owen was strongly attached to the view that environment is the maker of men. Aristotle, whose praise is heard in the universities, said "Character is destiny." But how is character made? The only national way recognized in Owen's day, says the Co-operative historian Holyoake, was by prayer and precept. Owen said there were material means largely unused conducive to human improvement. Browning's prayer was "Make no more giants, God, but elevate the race at once." This was Owen's aim as far as

human means might do it. Great and desirable change could only be effected by unity.

Owen was not a sentimental, speculative or barren reformer. He experimented first, produced the goods, and then with matchless energy advocated general adoption. Owen, by his work at New Lanark made himself the first captain of industry of his time. He had accomplished results not before attempted by other manufacturers. Notwithstanding great opposition and prejudice on the part of the influential people in a position to obstruct him in his experimental community at New Lanark, for 29 years it had no need whatever for magistrates or lawyers, was without a single legal punishment, without any taxation for the

gandist and it is probably the influence of his work in that respect which was most lasting because it kept alive the co-operative faith in the minds of men after his successful experiment had died away.

The weakness in the Owenite plan was that he helped by his genius and altruism the mass of the people from the outside. He gave them the benefit of his money and his talents, but failed to adequately teach them the virtue of the maxim that "God helps those who help themselves."

Rochdale Pioneers

While we regard Owen as the father of modern co-operation, he did but plough up the land and prepare it for the

hensive activities and its working-class executives is the world's industrial and economic phenomenon.

In passing I might say that while today the financial credit of British workmen co-operators stands higher in the money-market than that of our financial magnates, and the British Movement was in the position of being able to lend millions at normal rates of interest when a few years ago capitalist industries could not get money at any price, the 28 Rochdale pioneers deliberately set out as they themselves expressed it "to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education and government" by collecting \$140 by the modest contributions of 4c. each per week. Three collectors were appointed to visit the members every Sunday and they would probably have to walk altogether 20 miles each week to get the money. These details may sound trivial and incidental. They are mentioned as indicative of the determination and spirit of mutual help at the cost of personal sacrifice, which is one of the features essential to the success of the co-operative movement.

While the 28 co-operators in Rochdale in 1844 took one year to collect \$140 capital, today 28,601 co-operators in that town have a capital of \$2,448,865, did a trade last year of \$3,011,070, and made a net profit of \$506,735. It will be seen therefore that today there are hundreds, probably thousands, of working men in Rochdale who could go down to their co-operative store and each draw the aggregate amount it took the pioneers a year to collect from each other. Co-operation has not only given working men better and more wholesome food, better opportunities for education and recreation, avoided the possibility of food combines, and enabled them to build and furnish their own houses, but it has placed in their hands something they never possessed before, capital with which to cater to their own needs, instead of being centralized for the aggrandisement of the few and the tyrannical exploitation of the many.

Principles and Methods

There are several reasons why co-operators look to Rochdale for their principles. First of all those poor, almost penniless pioneers did not rely upon governments or philanthropists for their social amelioration. They depended, as the genuine co-operative democracy must depend, upon their own associated self-help for success. They expected no advantage therefrom they were not willing and eager to give to others. They felt too, that in having regard for the happiness of all they better insured the happiness of each, and to produce the aggregate result each and all were prepared to make great personal sacrifices.

That view involved too that co-operators should be just in their, social and economic relationship with each other, that if a better type of humanity, morally, physically and intellectually is to be evolved a man should be content to enjoy the equivalent only of the social value of the service he gives to society and not to accumulate and use capital for the purpose of oppressing the actual producer and deprive him of the greater share of the wealth he creates.

In applying, therefore, their moral principles they devised an economic system which was unique and has since been univer-

Farmers' Parliaments

Preparations are going on rapidly for the three great conventions to be held during the next few weeks. These conventions will be beyond doubt the most important ever held in the West. The following are the dates:

United Farmers of Alberta

EDMONTON, JANUARY 16, 17, 18.

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

BRANDON, JANUARY 24, 25, 26.

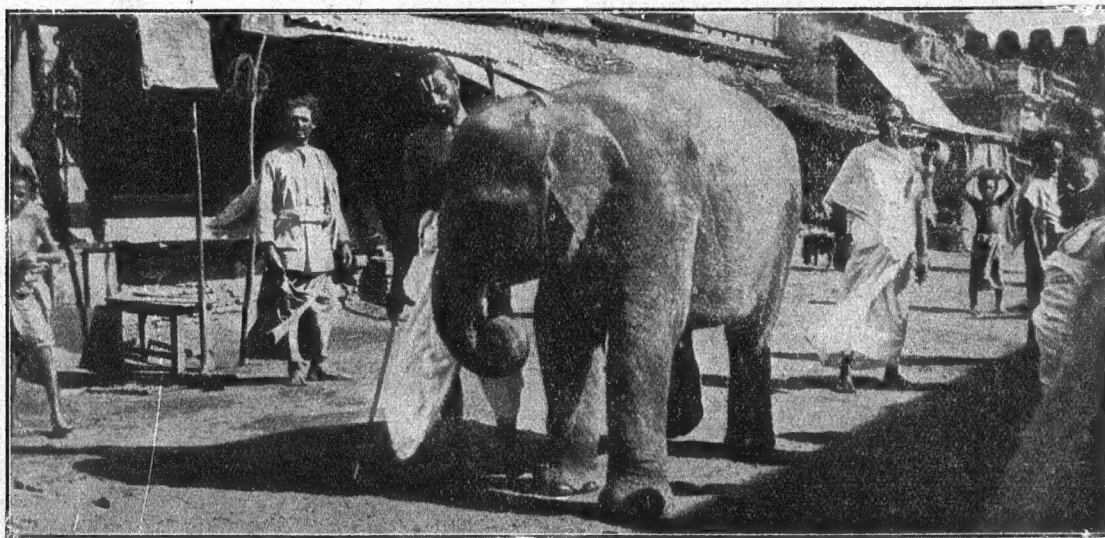
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

REGINA, FEBRUARY 14, 15, 16.

relief of the poor, without intemperance or religious animosities. He reduced the hours of labor, well educated all the children from infancy fifty years before the provision by the government of a system of elementary education, greatly improved the condition of the adults, diminished their daily labor, paid interest on capital, and cleared upwards of \$1,500,000 profit.

Statesmen from every part of Europe visited the scene of his experiments. Patrician and bourgeois alike were impressed. Owen created better conditions for workingmen with their co-operation. He was, in addition, a tireless propa-

gandist and it is probably the influence of his work in that respect which was most lasting because it kept alive the co-operative faith in the minds of men after his successful experiment had died away. The weakness in the Owenite plan was that he helped by his genius and altruism the mass of the people from the outside. He gave them the benefit of his money and his talents, but failed to adequately teach them the virtue of the maxim that "God helps those who help themselves."



One of the Sacred Temple Elephants in Trichinopoly, India

Continued on Page 16

The Grain Blockade

These tables give an idea of the seriousness of the situation in the West today. Farmers cannot get cars to ship their grain, and elevators are generally full. An enormous quantity of grain is still unthreshed. The facts and figures given below were supplied by readers of The Guide during the past two weeks.

SHIPPING POINT	Cars on order.	Time elevators have been full	Time cars re-main on track after loading	Per cent. of grain in district unthreshed	REMARKS	SHIPPING POINT	Cars on order.	Time elevators have been full	Time cars re-main on track after loading.	Per cent. of grain in district unthreshed	REMARKS
Alberta						Saskatchewan---continued					
C.P.R.						C.N.R.					
Aldersyde		Not full	24 hours	50	Threshing stopped Dec. 20	Arran		4-10 days	50		
Acme				25	Two crop failures.	Aberdeen		2-14 days	10		Car book mutilated.
Botha	8	Dec. 22	No delay	35	Two crop failures.	Borden	36	2 weeks	14 days	25	Banks charge 10 per cent.
Castor		Usually		35	Bank reasonable.	Bladworth	Many	All fall		25	Farmers getting discour- aged.
Cayley	50	Not full	1 to 3 days	40		Ceepee	75	All fall	6 days	None	Can't get bag of flour.
Clareholm	600	Some time	Little delay	15	68 cars in month.	Dundurn	80	All fall	5 days	Little	Shortage serious.
Dalroy	19	No elevators	48 hours	20	All wheat No. 6 or lower.	Disley	73	6 weeks	1-6 days	None	
Gwynne		No elevators	24 hours	None	Little wheat grown.	Dana	25	Nearly	Not long	None	No cars for 6 weeks.
Killam	20	Nearly	1 day	5	See letter.	Davidson	200	6 weeks		50	Can't sell wheat
Lacombe				12	Still threshing.	Kenaston	Many	All fall	1-14 days	None	
Langdon		Not full		25	Car shortage serious.	Kuroki	No book			5	Car shortage serious.
Lougheed	25	3 weeks	5 to 10 days	25		Laura	100	All fall	2 weeks	10	Wheat on ground.
Monarch	40	Recently	No delay	10	Farmers ship direct.	Lashburn		Not full		None	Seed and money scarce.
Noble	41	30 days	7 days	25	Elevators grasping.	Langbank	15	Not full		10	Want Southern market.
Nevis	Few	No elevators	2 weeks	None	See letter.	Lampman		All fall	Month	12	See letter.
Sweet Valley		3 weeks		10		Mair	30		1-15 days	2	
Strome		Not full	No delay	10		Maymont	100	Mostly	No delay	70	Settlers suffering.
G.T.P.						Montmartre	120	Not full	No delay	5	Situation serious
Mannville		Car shortage not serious		10		Makaroff	20	2 weeks	No delay	None	Great inconvenience.
Vegreville		Car shortage not serious		None		Norquay	8	Month	7-10 days	None	
Saskatchewan						Radisson	103	2 months		None	Considerable frost damage
C.P.R.						Swanson	53	6 weeks	3 weeks	None	Shortage serious
Adanac	35	Not full		33	Thousands acres uncut.	Star City			1-40 days	10	Banks charge 10 per cent.
Asquith (Pit)	No book	No Elevators		10	Car shortage serious.	St. Gregor	23	6 weeks		None	Banks charge 10 per cent.
Bridgeford	250	2 months	2-14 days	10	Some can't sell crop.	Valparaiso	No book	All fall	1 week	Little	Cannot get cars.
Broderick	260	Months	Long time	6	Financial hardship.	Vandura	50	Nearly	1 day	None	Serious shortage.
Brora	No book	Not full	3 weeks	20	Losing money.	Vanscoy	50	Usually	1-14 days	800 acres	Shortage serious.
Carrievale		Not full		None	Sold barley in U.S.	Warman		Not full	6 days	None	
Clonmel		Not full		None	Shortage serious 2 months.	Zealandia	200	8 weeks	1-2 days	None	Serious shortage.
Cupar	80	6 weeks	1/2 flax	1/2	Farmers' elevator.	Balcarres	Few	Not full	G.T.P.		
Drake	25	Part time	1-2 days	None	Shortage serious.	Bradwell	40	2 weeks	Not long	None	Pretty good service.
Elstow				10	Some not threshed any.	Coblentz	None	Never full	2-6 days	5	Banks charge 10 per cent.
Cymric	90	All fall	Week	3	Farmers can't meet bills.	Coblentz	None	Never full	1 day	18	No shortage
Dilke	50	No elevators	1-6 weeks	20	See letter.	Kelliher	10	Month	No delay	10	Serious shortage.
Ernfold	20	4 weeks	3-7 days	3/4 flax	Big spread in prices.	Kinley		All fall	5-6 days	None	10 to 12 per cent. interest.
Eyeblow	350	6 weeks	1-7 days	20	Can't borrow money.	Leney	125			None	Money very tight.
Foam Lake	27	Continually		33	Situation serious.	Nokomis		Not full	Little delay	2	Junction point, cars plenty
Francis	265	Dec. 1	1-14 days	33	Getting 1 car per week.	Pollocks Siding	No book	Full lately	2 weeks	None	Serious shortage.
Heward		All fall	Week	Little	Shortage serious.	Quinton	23	Not full		20	Banks charge 10 per cent.
Keddestone	60	Generally	Weeks	20	See letter.	Reford	None	Not full	No delay	20	Frost and rust damage.
Lang	No book	Nov. 20		33	90 per cent. frozen.	Semans	150	Not full	Any time	Little	Credit stopped.
Loreburn	200	All fall	Not long	Much	Shortage very serious.	Venn	None	Not full	No delay	None	Banks charge 10-12 p.c.
McTaggart	240	October 20	4 days	5	Shortage serious.	Waldron		Not full	Long time	None	Banks charge 10 per cent.
Macoun			7 days	1	See letter.	Zelma	60	2 weeks	2 weeks	5	Serious financial loss.
Manor		Not full			Shortage serious.	Manitoba					
Marquis	250	Weeks	Days	Flax	Piled on ground.	C.P.R.					
Milden	No book	3 weeks	Not long	20	Can't pay debts.	Arden		Not full	No delay	None	See letter.
Milestone	300	Continually	Week	65	Flax and wheat frozen.	Birtle		Not full		None	No car shortage.
Moosomin	100	Not full	2-3 days	None	Injury from rust.	Cartwright	10	Not full	No delay	None	Near boundary.
Perdue	200	Full	1-2 days	None	Banks charge 9 per cent.	Crystal City	70	Full		None	
Red Jacket	35	30 days		10	Two cars this season.	Elm Creek	None	Not full	No delay	Half flax	Near G.N.
Salvador	None	Not full		30	Rust, frost and hail.	Franklin		Not operating		None	Shortage serious.
Tuxford	160	2 months		15	Mostly flax unthreshed.	Haywood		No elevators		None	No car shortage.
Tyvan	Hundreds	6 weeks		25	Shortage very serious.	Hamiota	25	2 months	Not long	None	Situation not serious.
Welwyn	80	6 weeks	Days	None		Manson	50	Not full	1 day	None	Money getting short.
Windthorst	60	Nearly	Not long	None	Business at standstill.	Marquette	10	No elevator	1-3 weeks	None	Serious financial loss.
Wauchope	20	Not full		5	Platform little used.	Miniota	10			10	Banks charge 10 per cent.

Continued on Page 18

Confessions of a Correspondent

How some Journals are conducted and what it means to
Support an Independent champion of the people

By DANIEL F. BOISSEVAIN
Strathmore, Alberta

Speechless, dumb; able to see, able to hear, to appreciate, but unable to ask for information; to give the answer eagerly sought for. To see ones nearest and dearest moving steadily towards impending danger and stand within easy hearing distance, mute—

Oh! it is awful!

Joy thrills the soul! Hope runs high! a vision of deliverance for self and those around us would color the horizon in glorious tints of a bright days' dawn, but alas! we cannot communicate with those whose pulse beats should quicken with our own, and helpless we feel our opportunities pass, because as the lambs before the shearer we are dumb. Yet such is the fate of great numbers in society; foremost among them come the farmers. Mouths have they but they speak not. The thought of today is the fact of tomorrow—provided—we can give expression to that thought, but since nothing that is **not expressed** the thought withers and dies, fills a space with useless lumber unless it is cleared out and cultivation of further thought resorted to.

Crazy—my boy—just a good natured lunatic with pipedreams.

Just look at the agricultural press and then tell me again that the farmer has no mouthpiece! Wake up! Wake up! Have you not read The Grain Growers' Guide? Ah! my friend, it is just the reading of The Grain Growers' Guide that fills my soul at once with hope and anguish mingled, and I wish I was possessed with all eloquence and pathos, and could wield my pen so that every farmer in the land could see and understand his needs as they exist.

It is an axiom that "the measure of our Opportunity fixes the measure of our Responsibility!"

To whom much shall be given of him much will be demanded, and if he shall fail to make use of his gifts, they shall be taken from him and given to him who hath so availed himself.

The Publishers' Problem

A paper costs money to print and get out, and it must therefore have a source of income, and this **source of income frames the nature of the paper.** It is **not possible** for a paper to give expression to views and needs which are **not in accordance with its source of income.**

Faddists of all kinds have attempted to publish papers airing their peculiar views and they have had shortlived existence, they were not desired and so they flourished for a short time but perished sooner or later and crumbled into dust with the erratic views of their creators.

"The confessions of a managing editor" (see issue of The Grain Growers' Guide, November 15 last) should sink deep into the heart of every farmer reading the papers as they come to him.

A Personal Experience

Personally I had a similar experience. As an unknown quantity I was asked by the secretary of the Washington State Dairymen's association to read a paper at the annual meeting to be held in Everett in 1902. I was most unusually successful, and after the meeting I was asked by the editor of the "Ranch" if I would accept a position on the editorial staff. I told him the farm I had rented had changed owners and that when my bunch of hogs had been fed off and sold in the course of about three months I would be glad to enter into the work since I had a great liking for it.

Accordingly we agreed and I at once furnished a weekly editorial and began as soon as possible to gather market reports, until I announced that I was ready to give full time. It was suggested that I go afield and visit farmers in the state and give interesting reports of what was being done, taking subscriptions and advertising at the same time.

I made the acquaintance of Mr. J. F. Littory, the horticultural inspector of Snohomish county at this dairymen's gathering and became at once his guest and soon after his friend. We had arranged a series of meetings throughout the country at which he wished to elucidate to the farmers his entirely new ideas on

pruning; I was to speak on dairying and then together we were to tackle the meetings on organization. The plan matured and success followed our efforts beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Dangerous Ground

At the outset I conceived the idea that if our paper was to be useful to the farmer it would be proper to find out what was the greatest danger besetting his calling, inform him clearly of it and suggest the remedy, leading the fight against corporate greed and giving details of the entire campaign.

My plans outlined, I began observations and soon found out that the dairy industry—to which the country was peculiarly adapted—was being hampered and unsettled by the unscrupulous actions of the big wholesale dairies in Seattle. At several points, but notably at Stanwood, the farmers had for years conducted splendid co-operative creameries. The method of the big dealers was to influence any susceptible, ignorant and therefore prejudiced patron against their fellow

patrons and the management of the concern. They made alluring contracts with some of the strongest patrons when possible, hoping that once the organization was destroyed they could buy the equipment cheap and then skin the dairymen individually to very near—but not quite—the limit of endurance. My principal had told me that my articles were quite readable and my logic was good, and at the start of our tour the reports were given prominent positions; but I soon noticed a change and then the blue pencil was applied to the matter nearest my heart and of which I had made a thorough study.

Quite Natural

Upon entering the office one day the editor was violently angry when he accosted me and said: "Have you wheels loose in your head? Do you suppose I am going to publish such trash? See this advertising and that, and that, whole pages of it and if I print your stuff all that goes. I have no rich Dutch uncle feeding me. I am not here for the education of the down-trodden farmer. I am running this paper for my bread and butter and if the darned fool wants information let him go and pay for it! Just cut out all that balderdash and write for what will bring circulation and advertising."

And our relations ended abruptly.

Learn the Lesson

He was right; the farmer could go and must go without the information he re-

quires unless he is willing to pay or work for it himself. Fortunately I was in the position where I could sell my labor power to a master and need not prostitute my manhood for a so-called "respectable" position.

As a down-trodden farmer, as a member of the great working class, I beg of you, my fellow workers, to grasp your opportunities and work them—as did our editor his—for all they are worth. There is no power greater than that of co-operation and your chance is now knocking at your door.

What The Guide Needs

The Grain Growers' Guide is a farmers' paper; but it is only in its infancy and it can no more blossom into manhood without the nurture and care of your assistance than your calf can become a cow, or your pig reach the packing house without your attention and skill. Dollars are needed; but they are only a mechanical aid; the brain and intelligence of each one is required to make THE GUIDE our mouthpiece, our organ, and to send it to the top rung of the agricultural press.

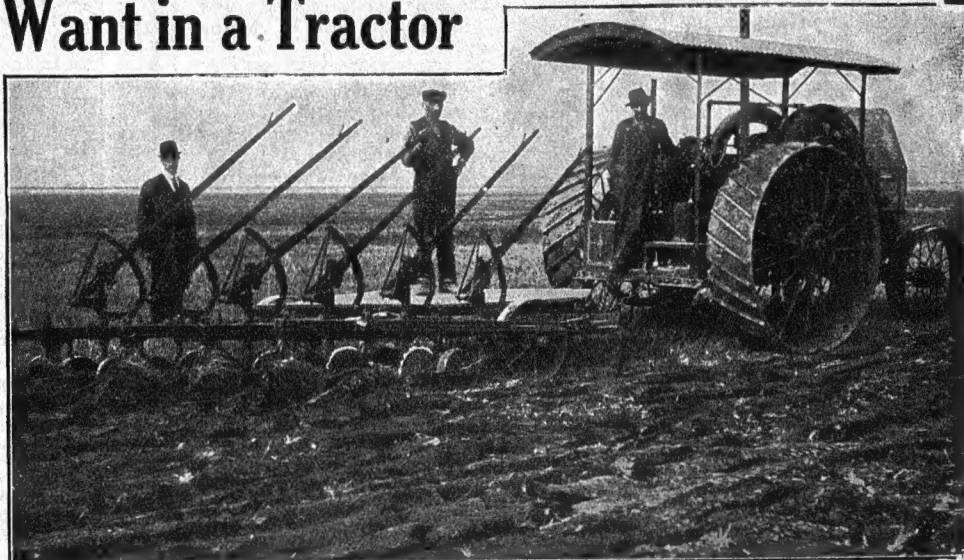
We need circulation first, advertising next and exchange of ideas and thought as well.

"OUR" paper must mean "OUR" in the sense of being an integral part of ourselves, yea, our intellectual selves, our mouthpiece, our voice giving expression to our hearts' desires. I would like to see one of our fellow workers, who is good at organizing, start in complete co-opera-

What You Want in a Tractor

LOTS OF POWER
ECONOMY OF
FUEL
LOW COST OF
UPKEEP
AND
SIMPLICITY IN
OPERATION

Now, see how the



Breaking with a 15-30 Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor

FAIRBANKS-MORSE OIL TRACTOR

QUALIFIES] ON [THESE] POINTS

POWER:—Every Tractor severely tested, being made to pull full load on belt for several hours, then tested for maximum brake pull. We prove the ability of each Tractor to carry and maintain a load in excess of its rated horse power. **ECONOMY:**—Our engines have ALWAYS been noted for economy. Fuel consumption is LOWEST, due to exclusive patented features. **LOW COST OF UPKEEP:**—Each FAIRBANKS-MORSE Tractor is made with a view to giving long years of service. We want buyers to feel that they bought the RIGHT Tractor. We want every owner a booster. Fewer small working parts than any other Tractor made. **SIMPLICITY:**—FAIRBANKS-MORSE Tractors are always run by their owners. NO EXPERTS NEEDED. **SPECIAL FEATURES:**—Powerful brake on differential shaft for use on hills. Separate brake on belt-drive pulley stops it turning when clutch is out. Both brakes worked by foot pedals. Patented forward or reverse motion and belt pulley SINGLE LEVER CONTROL. Trucks, transmission and all vital parts of HIGH GRADE STEEL. This means a comparatively light Tractor that WILL NOT PACK THE LAND.

Buy the RIGHT TRACTOR at the RIGHT PRICE on the RIGHT TERMS

Send to our nearest office for special catalogue. Our 15-30 is made for moderate sized farms. For large tracts, we recommend our 30-60 horse-power machine. Say which would interest you when writing.

No Loose
Weights
Needed

Dominion Pitless Wagon
Scale—Full Capacity
Compound Beam

A Big, Strong,
Accurate Scale

Capacity, five tons. Simplest, strongest and LOWEST PRICED Pitless Scale made—quality considered—THAT WILL WEIGH ACCURATELY. Frame is all steel, substantially built. Scale is equipped with Fairbanks Patent Capacity Beam. NO LOOSE WEIGHTS. We make also, farmers' truck scales, capacity one ton. Our catalogue will give you some surprising facts about scales and the advantages of owning one. Send for a copy to our nearest office.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LTD.

Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary
Montreal St. John Ottawa Toronto Vancouver Victoria

(G.G.G.)
COUPON—(Mail it to the nearest office)
CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LTD.
Please send Catalogue of your

(State on what subject)

Name.....
Address.....



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

tion with The Guide a band of subscription-getters all over the field, governing themselves entirely by the Initiative and Referendum, working not only for commission but also for badges of distinction such as they themselves would suggest and prize. This corps should be further organized in getting information for the paper, in obtaining advertising matter and in fighting our battles against organized greed, as leaders.

Splendid Idea

The letter-writing habit is a good one to follow and in any serious dilemma affecting the welfare of our community this organization could spread the news quickly all over and in case it was of governmental or judicial nature a flood of letters properly aimed would storm the citadel effectively. Then comes the important matter of advertising. We need the sinews of war and our friend, the enemy, is possessed of the cash. We need the circulation for our paper not only that all farmers read the matter but also for the purpose of the value (money-value)—a large bona-fide subscription list gives to the advertising space. We should aim to make our paper such a widely read one, such an actual household necessity that we can compel advertisers to use space. Again we can still further emphasize the value of our advertising space by having our "flying column" get farmers everywhere to sign a pledge to purchase from advertisers in The Guide whenever possible and always give them first chance.

An advertising coupon book might be issued to each one signing the pledge and when the business he had brought advertisers reached a stated amount a rebate might be given either in cash or as a discount on business he might bring to the paper.

Everything Ready

The fields are white for the harvest and if a few live men will pick up the best of my suggestions we may soon expect a close organization of those who realize that we are all members of one body, the success of each being part of the success of all, and yet more so the success of all being the success of each. If we follow this line of action we can compel those who pluck us to advertise in our columns or see the other fellow make the sales. There is no getting away from the fact that if we do not jointly control our advertising space, that space will control us.

Do not miss this point—the staff of The Guide desire to make that paper a success; but it is a physical impossibility to do of themselves and by themselves. You have it from their own paper that the subscription price is but one-third the cost of issuing the paper.

Now, boys! Spit in your hands; take a strangle hold; brace your feet; fill your lungs and now for the long strong, steady pull and the pull altogether that will run The Guide high up on the mast, the silver of its purity flashing out to windward and lee, the azure of its hope rising as the azure of the lofty dome and the crimson of its brotherhood spreading far and wide from solitary farm to crowded city bringing peace on earth and goodwill to "MAN."

Are you with us?

O' WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

Note.—The following poem was a particular favorite with Abraham Lincoln. It was first shown to him when a young man by a friend, and afterwards he cut it from a newspaper and learned it by heart. He said to a friend, "I would give a great deal to know who wrote it, but have never been able to ascertain."

He did afterwards learn the name of the author.

O' why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around, and together be laid;
As the young and the old, the low and the high,
Shall crumble to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved,
The mother that infant's affection who proved,
The father that mother and infant who blest,—
Each, all, are away to their dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose brow, on whose cheek,
In whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure,—her triumphs are by;
And alike from the minds of the living erased
Are the memories of mortals who loved her and praised.

The head of the King, that the sceptre hath borne;
The brow of the priest, that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave,—
Are hidden and lost in depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,—
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, we see the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers did think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers did shrink;
To the life we are clinging our fathers did cling,
But it speeds from us all like the bird on the wing.

They loved,—but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned,—but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved,—but no wail from their slumbers will come;
They joyed,—but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died,—ah! they died;—we, things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwelling a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain:
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye; 'tis the draught of a breath
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud;
O' why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

—William Knox.

NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that under the first part of the Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State, bearing date the 12th day of December, A.D. 1911, incorporating William Graham Hall, Accountant; Joseph Wright, Capitalist; Walter Harley Trueman, and Ward Hollands, Barristers-at-law; Thomas Wesley Robinson, Student-at-law; and Ernest Smith, Clerk, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, and such others as may become shareholders in the Company thereby created, a Body Corporate and Politic, under the name of

"THE GRAIN GROWERS' EXPORT COMPANY, LIMITED"

for the purposes:

(a) To acquire, sell, deal in and dispose of grain, wheat, oats, barley, cereals and agricultural products of every kind, and to manufacture, sell, deal in and dispose of flour and other food stuffs manufactured therefrom, and to build, acquire, operate, sell or otherwise dispose of mills, elevators, buildings, plants and machinery for the transportation, storing, handling, cleaning or conditioning all such grain, wheat, oats, barley, cereals and agricultural products, or for the production and storage of all kinds of goods that may be produced therefrom or in conjunction with grain or cereals of any kind;

(b) To carry on the business of exporters, shippers and forwarding agents, and of warehousing, storage, cold storage and all business incidental thereto, and to further carry on the business of general warehousing in all its several branches; to construct, hire, purchase, operate and maintain all or any conveyances for the transportation by land or by water of any and all products, goods or manufactured articles or merchandise; to issue certificates, warrants or receipts, negotiable or otherwise, to persons storing or warehousing goods with the Company, and to make advances or loans upon the security of such goods or otherwise; to construct, purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire any wharf, pier, dock or works capable of being advantageously used in connection with the shipping and carrying on other business of the Company;

(c) To build, acquire, own, charter, navigate, use, lease, sell and dispose of steam and other vessels, barges and boats for the transportation of goods and merchandise and for the purpose of the Company, and to build, acquire, maintain and dispose of all structures, wharves, dry docks, machinery and other equipment in connection therewith;

(d) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights;

(e) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of the Company;

(f) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the Company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the Company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property rights or information so acquired;

(g) To enter into partnership, or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or Company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or Com-

pany, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such Company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;

(h) To purchase, take or acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, whether common or preferred, debentures, bonds and other obligations in any other Company having objects similar in whole or in part to the objects of this Company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the said Act, and to vote all shares so held through such agent or agents as the directors of the Company may appoint;

(i) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(j) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the Company;

(k) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

(l) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways and tramways, branches or sidings on lands owned or controlled by the Company, and bridges, reservoirs, water courses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the Company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof;

(m) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons;

(n) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(o) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company;

(p) To adopt such means of making known the products of the Company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations;

(q) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company;

(r) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(s) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects;

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

The place within the Dominion of Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said Company is the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

The Capital Stock of the said Company shall be Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars divided into Two Thousand Five Hundred shares of One Hundred Dollars each, subject to the increase of such Capital Stock under the provisions of the said Act.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada this 12th day of December, 1911.

(Sgd.) W. J. ROCHE,
Secretary of State.

Don't Wear A Truss

After Thirty Years Experience I Have
Produced an Appliance for Men,
Women or Children That
Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send



The above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., who has been curing Rupture for over 30 years. If Ruptured write him to-day.

you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It gives instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

C. E. Brooks, 229 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

FALLING SICKNESS

Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Troubles, Etc., positively cured by LIEBIG'S FIT CURE. We will send trial bottle FREE if you will mention this paper. Write the LIEBIG CO., Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

STAY! AT THE SEYMOUR HOTEL

When in Winnipeg
Cor. MARKET and KING STREETS

RATE \$1.50 PER DAY

FREE BUS TO ALL TRAINS

Phone Garry 2242 JOHN BAIRD, Prop.

HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT From COAL OIL

Recent test by Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Prof. M. Korsch, McGill University Montreal, on burning oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Every Aladdin Lamp fully guaranteed and protected by patents in nearly every country on earth. Our burners fit your old lamps. To introduce the Aladdin, we will give
ONE LAMP or BURNER FREE
in each neighborhood. Send postal with name and address, ask for next AGENTS. Ball sold over 1000 on money back against M. guarantee, not one returned. Burner sold \$8.00 in 15 days. Ask for liberal agency proposition. Sample lamp furnished.
MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 1438 Aladdin Building, Winnipeg Man.

LOCAL OPTION IN ONTARIO

Local option made a gain of ten municipalities in Ontario on New Year's day. Of fifteen municipalities voting to repeal by-laws, everyone sustained local option. Ten places carried local option by-laws and in eighteen there was a majority for, but not sufficient to carry out the three-fifths requirement; twenty-four places defeated local option. There are now 452 municipalities without bars and 370 with licenses.

Seed Distribution

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution will be made during the coming winter and spring of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (5 lbs.), white oats (4 lbs.), barley (5 lbs.), and field peas (5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants should give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms; and should also state what varieties they have already tested and in what way these have been found unsatisfactory, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be sent.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample can be sent to each farm. Applications on any kind of printed or written form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. No applications can be accepted after Feb. 15.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage.

Applications for potatoes, from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRIDDALE,

Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

STALLION TO BE SOLD

The Pomeroy Clydesdale Association are offering this splendid Clydesdale Stallion Vigorous (Imp) 6152 for sale. A rare chance for any district needing a first class horse. This horse has been five years on the same route which is the reason for selling him. Vigorous is well known in Canadian show rings, having won 1st at Toronto, 2nd at Winnipeg and Brandon, 1st and championship Portage la Prairie, winning Free Press Cup for best stallion, any draft breed. Three of his get were shown at Winnipeg, 1911, winning 1st and Canadian championship on Albion, 2 year stallion; 1st and reserve championship on Darling Bell, 2 year filly; 1st on yearling-filly, and first for three—the get of one horse. His get were quite as successful at Brandon, winning four 1sts, championship and reserve championship. Vigorous is a ton horse, his sire Up to Time is one of Baron Pride's biggest and best sons. Vigorous is a very sure horse, having earned last year very close to 50 per cent.

Mr. Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, who carries an ad in The Guide writes us that he finds The Guide a splendid medium through which to reach the better class of farmers. The enquiries have never been better for all kinds of live stock. He has recently sold to Bell Bros., of Roland, the young stallion Prosperity, rising three years. This is a very large and promising horse, so vigorous that he has made a splendid name for himself as a sire. Albion, also rising three years, Canadian champion both Winnipeg and Brandon shows, shows every indication of maturing into one of the greatest horses of the West.

Top Notch (Imp.), first at Brandon, is making wonderful development. The first crop of foals by Johnston Count (winner of 1st at Miami, Carman, Portage, Winnipeg and Brandon) in the keenest competition continue to show a combination of substance and quality which is very rarely equalled and stamps their sire as one of the best stock horses of the times. Mr. Graham is sold out of boars, but is breeding a splendid lot of young sows for spring farrow.

MRS. PANKHURST'S ADDRESS

Owing to the pressure of advertising matter, the balance of Mrs. Pankhurst's address has been held over till next week.

DE LAVAL Cream and Butter Triumph as Usual At National Dairy Show

Cream and butter produced through the use of DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS made the usual clean sweep of all Highest Awards at the great 1911 National Dairy Show (including the annual convention of the National Buttermakers Association) held in Chicago October 26th—November 4th, just as has always been the case since the organization of the National Association in 1892.

WHOLE MILK CREAMERY BUTTER

The sweepstakes or highest award in this class was won by A. J. Anderson, Otisco, Minn., with a score of 97.50, who says: "I have been using De Laval separators for ten years and would not think of using any other."

FARM SEPARATOR BUTTER

The sweepstakes in the gathered cream factory made butter class was won by R. O. Brye, of the Readstown Creamery Co., Readstown, Wis., with a score of 97.33, this prize winning butter being made from the cream of farm patrons using De Laval separators exclusively.

Mr. Brye says: "I was raised on a dairy farm, where my father used a De Laval separator, and my own separator experience covers a period of twenty years. I have found the De Laval machines everything that is claimed for them."

HIGHEST PRIZE CREAM EXHIBIT

The highest award for cream was made to Nichols Bros., Bloomfield, Ky., with a score of 98.80, who say: If we didn't use the best separator we could not have made this record. Our experience has proven the De Laval the only separator that 'delivered the goods'."

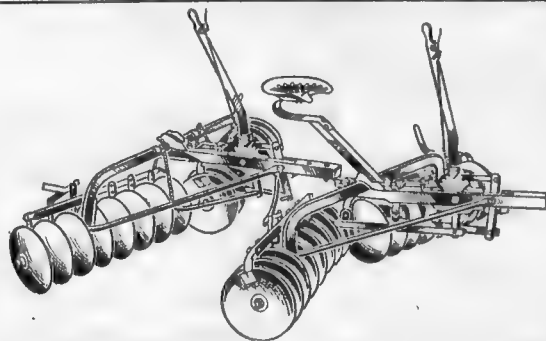
DE LAVAL PRODUCTS ALWAYS SUPERIOR

Would-be competitors are naturally forced to make many claims for their separators. But the superiority of De Laval cream and butter, as evidenced by the winning of all highest prize awards the world over for twenty years, is something so overwhelming as to be indisputable and unanswerable even by the most reckless would-be competitor.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, CAN.

173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL, CAN.



Western Farmers Require a Disk Harrow

with the greatest possible capacity for Speed and Results. Here it is. The "Bissell" Double Action Disk Harrow gives 2 cuts, full width, in half the time taken when only one harrow is used. One disk is

OUT-THROW, the other IN-THROW, which gives it the name Double Action. For a double quick and effective harrow buy the "Bissell" Double Action. Connect a group of 4, 6 or 8 of these harrows together for use with engine power on a large scale. Our wide 14 feet six horse Disk Harrow is also a boon for the West. Write to Dept. O for free particulars

The "Bissell" Double Action Disk

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Sole Agents

C. B. Beals & Son

WHEN IN EDMONTON
GIVE US A CALL

DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CUTTERS

Have contracted Edmonton Local
Union with Twine for two years.

AND THRESHING OUTFITS



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem of offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

THE RAILWAY POLICY

Editor, Guide:—The railway policy is a live question and it effects the interest of every person in Canada and to some extent every person in the civilized world because the cost of getting farm products to the great centres of industry and securing our supplies from these centres must affect the great masses of the people. Therefore, it is the duty of everyone to give the question of transportation their thoughtful consideration.

My first reason for opposing the Sifton railroad policy is because the roads will be built, owned and operated in the interest of foreign bond holders, and the management must necessarily be to make as large a profit as they possibly can for the owners while the interests of the people are not considered except as a means of securing immense profits for the owners of the road. The land and money that has already been given to the railroads are about equal to all that the farmers of Canada own, as I have pointed out a number of times in the press. But I understand that the premier does not propose to give any bonus. This, however, only gives the railroad greater hold upon the people. Remember that Jim Hill has stated that he would rather build railroads without any assistance from the government because he would then have a free hand in fixing rates, because the people would feel that they had not the same right to interfere that they would have if they assisted in building the road. Do not forget that the question of rates is ten times more important than the giving of land or money or the guaranteeing of bonds.

We hear a great many people say that we want railroads no matter how we get them. A railroad is of no use to the people until it is built. We all admit that we want the railroads. The next question is how we can get them to secure the best value for the money expended. Then, after they are built, how can we operate them to secure the best service at the lowest rates. Which will serve the people best, a government or a company-owned road? We have the history of both in Canada and in other parts of the world and I want to say to the people of Canada that we have to pay for the railroads whether the government built them or not. So it is important how we get them, because if a corporation builds them there is sure to be extravagance and large sums will go to the officials. For this reason the railway commission cannot compel a road to lower rates unless they can prove that the company is making over 10 per cent. interest on the cost of the road, and they are obliged to take the statement of the officials for it. This in some cases allows for over 100 per cent. of watered stock so it can easily be seen that there must be a great difference in rates on a road capitalized at \$75,000 per mile, paying 10 per cent. interest, and on a government road costing, say, \$35,000 per mile paying 3 per cent. interest.

Let us give another proof of the enormous profit on railroads. One of Canada's railroad promoters and stockholders has wealth which at the lowest estimate would buy up all the live stock in Alberta and then leave enough to buy all the interest that farmers have in farm lands. Now let us quote rates on government and company owned roads.

Passenger rates in New Zealand over government roads, one cent per mile. In Canada over company roads they are three cents. Freight rates on 100 lbs. for 1,000 miles: Class 1. Dry goods,

boots and shoes, Intercolonial 80 cents; C.P.R., \$2.53. Class 2.—Domestic cottons, I.C.R., 70 cents; C.P.R., \$2.26. Class 4.—Fruits and general groceries, I.C.R., 40 cents; C.P.R., \$1.45.

Now remember that on the government road interest on the cost of building has to be considered, and the road was built through a barren and rocky country for national purposes and was not expected to pay commercially. Yet if the system was extended to the West it would mean millions of dollars in the pockets of the farmers each year. Public ownership has proved a grand success wherever tried and I know that the sentiment in the West is for government ownership and if we had a representative government we should have government ownership. Mr. Sifton dare not go to the country on his railroad policy.

I have debated this question a number

of times, both in city and country and every time secured the unanimous vote of the people. It is the policy of the Trades and Labor Unions and I would challenge Mr. Sifton or any member of his government to debate this question in public. I know they will not accept the challenge, and will ignore it because they dare not face the public. Now, are the people of Alberta going to submit while the province is handed over to the railroad monopolies before they are first consulted?

It is the farmer and laborer who has to build the roads and pay the freight rates, because the merchant has to estimate his profit on freight rates as well as cost of goods, so when a merchant pays \$2 the farmer pays \$3. It is plain to be seen that the agitation and demand for public ownership must come from the great plain people.

WM. R. BALL.

Hillside, Deer Mound P.O., Alta.

GREETINGS FROM BOGEND

Editor, Guide:—I am pleased that you take a strong stand against a protective tariff. I am strongly in favor of free trade and direct taxation, so that no individual or combination will be favored at the expense of the community, and every man will know just how much he pays toward the expenses of government. The principle of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, is a sound one, without it representative government is a mockery, as can be seen by the condition of things at present.

With regard to the co-operative movement, the farmers should give this their serious consideration. It is the only way left, short of government monopoly, to combat the trusts and combines which are being formed every little while under the protection of the tariff wall.

We are trying to get a co-operative elevator, for next year, and think we will be successful as the low price, low grade and heavy dockage at the line elevators

CORRESPONDENTS NOTE

The season of heavy correspondence has arrived and letters to the editor are pouring into the office in large numbers. It is the desire to give space to as many letters as possible and for this reason they must be kept as short as possible. Henceforth preference will be given to letters not more than 500 words in length. Very long letters will stand little chance of publication. We have thousands of readers with valuable ideas and we cannot allow a few to monopolize the space.—Ed.

has started the men of this district to think of a way of escape from their exactions. Wishing The Guide and all the farmers' associations a prosperous New Year.

D. McCULLOCH,

Sec'y Bogend, Sask. G. G. Ass'n.

THE SINGLE TAX

Editor, Guide:—In writing this letter I am bound to confess that nothing is more distasteful to me than the carrying on of discussions, in which there is almost bound to be more or less of personal reference; nor should I have noticed publicly Mr. Ward's contribution in The Guide of the 15th inst., but for the fact, that there is before the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces an agitation for a system of taxation in which they should be intensely interested (and which as farmers and landowners they should, I think, reject) and the more so, because, at the last session, the Saskatchewan legislature passed certain legislation favoring the single tax system.

Mr. Ward says that my objections to the single tax are not difficult to answer. That may be true, but if anyone who is interested in this discussion will take my objections in order, and then compare Mr. Ward's answers, he will find my objections to the single tax still intact—the answers being very wide of the mark. There is no reason for answering objections 1 and 2 together. In the first, I state that "unearned increment" is not only to be found in the private ownership and use of land but also in the private ownership and use of capital, and in the ownership of all surpluses of wealth whatsoever, when used as capital—that is to say, that the value of these latter depends as much on the existence of a surrounding community as does the value of land. Either this statement is false or it is true; yet Mr. Ward says not a word on this—the foundation on which my objection to the single tax rests.

Unable (apparently) to answer objection 1 Mr. Ward takes special exception to objection 2, and says that I am "entirely wrong in this statement"—that under the single tax system millions of capital will escape untaxed. How very strange! Why will not single taxers read "Progress and Poverty," their economic Bible? It is really sad that their standard economic work should need to be explained to them by an opponent. Now, if there is any one thing about which Henry George is certain, it is the rightful existence of private capital, and that it should escape taxation. No less than three chapters are occupied in making clear what capital is and is not, and what capital does and does not; and at least one whole chapter (Chapter 3, Book 3) is occupied in establishing a law of interest, with its justification. (Curiously enough, I think he proves the exact opposite—but at present I am stating Henry George's principles.) And now and again he speaks of capital as exempt from taxation and earning "its full reward" (Chapter 3, Book 3), (Chapter 1, Book 9). So it is evident, that in claiming to tax capital, Mr. Ward condemns Henry George, although his taxation of capital is only indirectly through the taxation of land values. But further, in objection 2 I used the word "landowner" as meaning not only the land speculator, but the farmer owning his land. But the single taxer knows not the simple farmer. The psychological iris of his mind has become permanently contracted through continuous gazing on the lurid light shed by giant monopolies. And so Mr. Ward instances the C. P. R. to prove that private ownership of land is wrong—so one might point to a malefactor as a proof of the universal sinfulness of the human race. But is that fair argument? Who are the men who own Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and Alberta?—Not gigantic monopolists (except in so far as the loan companies have

Important Announcement

Many of our subscribers, when forwarding their renewals, omit to fill in their name and address on coupon.

Others, when notifying change of address, neglect to state where they formerly resided.

Will our readers please note to give all particulars, and write their name, post office and province as plainly as possible to save disappointment?

Several of our patrons also state that they do not get The Guide regularly. We would like to mention that every issue leaves Winnipeg each week without fail. If you miss any number, communicate with our Circulation Department at once.

Woman's Home Companion and American Magazine

GUARANTEE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The enormous rush of subscriptions during the past few weeks, and the great amount of mail matter passing through the mails at this season, is causing a delay in the delivery of

THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
AND
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

If any of our readers have not yet received their magazines, we would ask them to be patient, with the assurance that they will be absolutely sure of receiving their periodicals at the earliest possible moment.

ADVANCE IN PRICE

The other week we announced that, owing to the postal tariff, we were obliged to increase the price of these magazines fifty cents. We are still receiving a large number of subscriptions at the old rate. We would ask our patrons who wish to take advantage of this combination offer to carefully note the advanced prices:

The Grain Growers' Guide
Woman's Home Companion

Special Offer for Twelve Months,
\$2.25

The Grain Growers' Guide
American Magazine

Special Offer for Twelve Months,
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Forward us \$1.00 and we will mail The Guide, post paid, 52 times to any address in Canada or Great Britain.

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placed loans) but the owners of farms—the makers of homes—and it is these that the single tax will affect.

On page 24 of The Guide of August 30, Mr. Ward uses figures which show (doubtless to the single taxer's discomfort) that the much vaunted relief accruing from the taxation of land values in cities is more suppositious than real, and that the individual on the average farm will pay at least equal, if not more, under the single tax than the individual in the city. (I know of no half-section of land that can be bought for \$5,446).

In objection 3 I state that the single tax would be confiscatory, and claim (fairly enough) that the average farmer becomes possessed of his farm by dint of hard labor. Mr. Ward denies this, and says that a homestead is "a gift from the crown." Do you agree to that, brother farmer? What about the start from almost nothing—the more than careful living—the necessary debts incurred and the worry about their payment—what about hail and drought and frost ruining your hopes in an hour and plenty of other worries to be added? And perhaps at the end of fifteen or twenty years the sum total of the wage which should have been yours year by year (and which you could not pay yourself) is wrapped up in the "unearned increment"—that gradual increase in the value of your land which takes place in an advancing community. And, naturally, you think that that is yours, that you will deserve it, and that in your declining years you will get the benefit of it. But, stay—the single taxer is abroad, trained with single eye on one thing only, (the increment of land values) and he claims not only a portion of your accumulated and only wage but the whole "darned thing!" Think of it! And the chartered banks with \$80,000,000 of notes in circulation, and \$600,000,000 of deposits (all out at high interest), the private banks, the various trust and loan companies, all the capitalistic machinery for gouging the worker—these are sacred—these I assert again are to pay no tax. (Page 436, Chapter 1, Book 9. "P. and P." "With natural opportunities thus free to labor; with capital and improvements exempt from tax," etc.) How does that strike you, brother farmer?

Objection 4. It may not be techni-

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Every person can recall some disastrous family squabble where the owner of an estate died without a will. In each case the deceased person is blamed, and rightly so, for having neglected this most important matter.

A strange part of it is that the people who criticize do not take the lesson to heart, but go on from day to day without doing anything to prevent a similar state of affairs in their own family. Of course, it is somewhat of a trouble to go to a lawyer, and it costs from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

That difficulty, however, has disappeared. With Bax Legal Will Forms, which cost only 35c., you can make your own will at home. Full instructions and a sample will made out accompany each form. All you do is to fill in the blanks, have it witnessed by two friends, and the will is perfect from a legal standpoint. Ask your druggist for one. If he has no Bax forms, order by mail from the Bax Will Form Co., 275 College St., Toronto.

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Writes or Phone

C. M. JONES, Secretary
Carman, Man.

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cally correct to call profits "unearned increment" since this term has been monopolized as a name for the gradual increase of land values, but the fact remains that profits on capital cannot be made without a demand from a community for its use. As usual, the single taxer has to use an extreme expression with which to present his case, and so we get "vacant land or land covered by tumble down shanties" in contradistinction to "Grand Hotel". The single taxer cannot see the thousands of comfortable homes that have nothing to do with capitalistic exploitation, but which are built for the use and enjoyment of the owners. Because a man has made his home on a valuable site is to me no reason whatever why he should be taxed the same as a bank or a hotel close by. They are using opportunities through capital for profit making and it is that opportunity which gives value to a site.

Objection 5. The answer to this objection would be amusing were the subject not so serious. Are single tax agitators then "blind leaders of the blind?" Did Mr. Ward copy Adam Smith's first canon of taxation without knowing what it contains? It says distinctly that taxation should be in "proportion to the revenue which they enjoy under the protection of the state." The benefit received by the rich man as compared with that received by the poor man from the state is here distinctly recognized, and yet Mr. Ward says "I take the liberty of disagreeing with Adam Smith's first canon of taxation." What is there to disagree about? It contains the very principle which he says "is that laid down by Henry George" and which I am bound to say Henry George did not lay down. Chapter 3, Book 8, "Progress and Poverty," commences thus: "The best tax by which public revenues can be raised is evidently that which will closest conform to the following conditions." Here, Henry George gives three canons of taxation, and then follows the fourth (corresponding to the famous No. 1 of Adam Smith), "That it bear equally—so as to give no citizen an advantage, or put any at a disadvantage as compared with others." This No. 4 could not have been better framed (it shows Henry George at his best)—it includes the first part of Adam Smith's canon and (probably purposely) leaves out the part relating to benefits received. And I may add that the later economist, such as J. S. Mill and H. Sidgwick, having discussed the "benefits received" idea, gave it up in favor of that of equal sacrifices from all. But Mr. Ward is in this astonishing position—he adopts the benefit theory and says he disagrees with Adam Smith who countenances it, and he says he agrees with Henry George who excludes it from his fourth canon altogether, and merely refers to it as something stated by Adam Smith. Once more let me ask "Will single taxers read their economic Bible?"

With all deference to the good intentions of Henry George and his followers, it is yet discernible that he and they

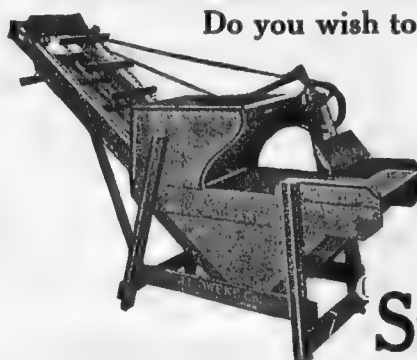
grasp only partially the meaning and application of the term "unearned increment," and if the increase in land values may be so-called, any capitalistic value plainly comes under the same law, and should also be so-called. The value of each depends on the law of supply and demand, which again depends altogether on the existence of a demanding community.

My claim is this—that capital is anala-

gous to land—that its ownership and use analogous to the ownership and use of land—that the law of the "unearned increment" is as applicable to it as it is to land, and that therefore any scheme of taxation which includes taxation of the one must (to be just) include taxation of the other.

JOHN R. SYMONDS.
(Director Sask. G. G. Ass'n.)

Pense, Sask.



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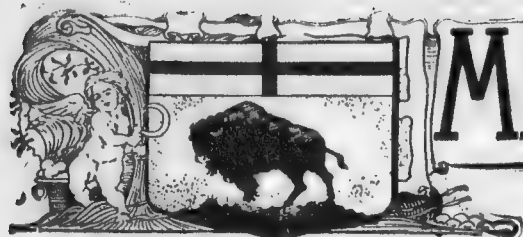
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MANITOBA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion - Virden
President:
R. C. Henders - Culross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood - Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie - Winnipeg
Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; C. Burdette, Foxwarren; B. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

TO THE FARMERS IN MANITOBA

It has been found that in some instances, on account of climatic conditions of the season just past, that some of the different kinds of grain (which constitute the crop of the province) are weak in their germinating powers.

It is advisable that tests should be made in this respect before sowing. Therefore it has been arranged that all half pound samples sent direct to the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, will be tested, and results of the test furnished parties sending such samples, who give their address for return.

The department would advise the sending of samples at as early a date as convenient, so that there may be time for such test before seed time arrives.

GEO. LAWRENCE,

Minister of Agriculture.

BENITO PREPARING

The Benito branch of the Grain Growers' association held their annual meeting on Saturday afternoon, December 16. The afternoon was spent in election of officers and forming plans to make our meetings interesting as well as instructive. The subject for discussion will be announced on the bills at the call of the president, Mr. E. Hattley.

JAS. S. PATTEN, Sec'y-treas.

DISCUSSIONS OF WEED PROBLEMS

The Griswold branch of the Grain Growers' association held a very successful meeting last week in the public hall, about fifty farmers attending. Reeve Hill, of Sifton, explained at considerable length the Noxious Weed Act. There was considerable discussion among the members regarding the working of this Act. D. C. McMillan also gave a paper on the complete eradication of Canada thistles. The directors of the association believing that much good can be had from such meetings, have agreed to hold them every month. The next meeting will be held on January 6, when a resolution regarding "grain buyers at local points" and the "need of sheep on the farm" will be considered.

HUGH GILMOUR,

Sec'y-Treas. (Pro Tem).

CO-OPERATION AT FRANKLIN

The Franklin branch of the M. G. G. A. held their annual meeting in Kerr's hall on Saturday, December 16, with President Jas. Murdock in the chair. The election of officers took place and resulted as follows:—President, Jas. Murdock; vice-president, Geo. Kitson; secretary, E. A. White; treasurer, N. Burgess; directors, Wesley Worth, N. J. Fraser, N. Scott, John Kerr, and P. D. McMartin.

The meeting was enthusiastic and the members were pleased with the work done during the year. We purchased one car of apples and two of flour and feed co-operatively with a saving of several hundred dollars to the farmers, and we will be getting another car of flour and feed in the New Year. At the next meeting a motion will be put for a government elevator at this point. This branch is trying hard to start a store in Franklin. They are selling shares at \$25 and about 300 shares must be sold to start the store. At present everything looks good to get that many very soon, and we hope by our next meeting to have a store of our own in Franklin. This branch is not among the "has beens" but is alive and getting fat all the time.

E. A. White, Sec'y.

CULROSS ANNUAL MEETING

The Culross Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting on December 20, 1911, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. I. Baragar; vice-president, J. M. Ruddell; secretary-treasurer, H. Graham; directors, J. M. Kennedy, Thos. Wood, Jos. Johnston, E. A. Bell, C. Radcliffe, J. A. Thomer.

The delegates selected to attend the annual convention are: R. C. Henders, C. Radcliffe, J. H. Elliott, and J. M. Kennedy.

After some discussion it was decided that the executive should arrange for meetings to be held in different localities

in that district throughout the winter. Mr. F. J. Dixon will give an address to a public meeting arranged by the Grain Growers on January 20, 1912.

FOR RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE

The Shoal Lake branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association passed the following resolution at their annual meeting and have given notice that Mr. Frank Simpson will propose same resolutions for discussion at the annual convention to be held in Brandon, January 24, 25 and 26.

"Whereas, under the terms of the Manitoba Grain Act, twenty-four hours only are allowed to the shipper or consignee in which to load or unload a car of produce, after the expiry of which the railway companies charge a demurrage of one dollar for each twenty-four hours or part thereof, and

"Whereas, empty cars often stand on the siding for a week or more without being spotted for the applicant, and

"Whereas, cars when loaded and billed are allowed to stand on track sometimes for a period of ten days and even longer without being moved forward, and

"Whereas, cars of grain and other commodities after shipment are very often delayed in transit so as to take from four to six weeks in making a journey of from 200 to 600 miles, thereby causing extensive, deplorable and unnecessary loss to the shipper.

"Therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this convention it is necessary and imperative for the welfare and protection of the shipper and consignee that a demurrage of one dollar per day should be chargeable against any railway company which first fails to supply and spot cars for the applicant within six days of the application, and secondly, fails to move forward to its destination any billed and loaded car at least fifty miles per day from the day it is billed to the day it is delivered to the consignee, and that this demurrage shall be deducted from the freight charges against such car.

"Also, that our executive bring this before the proper authorities and take joint action with any board of trade or other parties in endeavoring to have the law so amended."

FOR SAMPLE MARKET

Elkhorn branch of the Grain Growers' Association will present the following resolution to the annual convention:

"Whereas, the spread in price between the different grades of grain is so great as to cause great loss to the producer, and

"Whereas, the amount of low grades of grain this year is so great and the loss to the producer something enormous,

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention provide a committee to confer with the Manitoba Elevator Commission at an early date, to urge them to take immediate steps to provide a sample market."

FOXWARREN SOCIAL

The Foxwarren Grain Growers held their fourth annual social on December 19. It was a great success as usual, having a good program interspersed with speakers. We had the pleasure of listening to Mr. St. Geo. Stubbs and Mr. John Kennedy. The former spoke for a few minutes on Direct Legislation, showing the benefits that would be derived from such a system. Mr. Kennedy also spoke for a few minutes on Direct Legislation and the abuses of party government and then took up the grain trade and the workings of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, showing the benefits the farmers have received by having a company of their own in the grain trade. He warmed up when he spoke of the farmer who stands on the corner and shoots off hot air about their own company over some petty little cause instead of sitting down and writing them for an explanation or to lay their grievance before them and give them a chance to investigate the matter.

A collection was taken up for the Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild, amounting to fifteen dollars, which was duly forwarded. Refreshments were served

by the ladies and were appreciated by all. They still uphold their reputation for serving the good things at our annual socials. After a vote of thanks to all who took part and singing "God Save the King" the audience dispersed, having spent a most enjoyable and instructive evening.

R. J. DONNELLY, Sec'y.

PORTAGE AFTER MEMBERS

The annual meeting of the Portage la Prairie branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was held in the Municipal hall in the city on Saturday, December 16, 1911. Being the anniversary of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa the president made some remarks regarding the same and also on the work done by our branch during the year. James Brydon was elected president, James McKenzie, vice-president, and the directors appointed are P. D. McArthur, Wm. Stewart, Geo. Cadman, J. H. Gray, C. E. Grabb and Alex Dom.

It was decided as our association was not as large as should be to have each member present make a personal canvass of their own districts. We enrolled 32 members for the year 1912, but we should get at least 300 in so large a district.

W. F. MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

ELVA ANNUAL MEETING

The Elva Grain Growers held their first annual meeting on the afternoon of December 21 with a fair attendance of members, twenty of whom paid in their fees for 1912. Mr. Lennox, of Melita, was present and addressed the meeting on the association work, and what we had accomplished by our united efforts. A number of resolutions were presented and discussed, including terminal elevators, Hudson's Bay railway, and last but not least, one favoring the establishment of a sample market in Winnipeg. These resolutions were heartily approved by all and signed by those present and will be forwarded to Dr. Schaffner, M.P., our representative in Parliament. The election of officers resulted in all the old executive being re-elected: President, A. G. Fulton; vice-president, W. H. Bird; secretary-treasurer, Alex Mattice. Elva will be well represented at our annual convention, six delegates being appointed to represent us on that occasion. We will also have a resolution to present. Our next meeting will be held early in February when we hope to have Mr. Dixon, of Winnipeg, with us for an address on Direct Legislation. We have some new members for new year and hope to gain many more and retain all our old ones.

ALEX MATTICE,

Sec'y-Treas. Elva G. G. A.

TELEPHONE RATES

The Havelock G. G. A. has passed the following resolution on the motion of N. J. Collier, seconded by W. H. Young: "That this meeting of Grain Growers strongly protests against the general advance in phone rates and the subscribers present unanimously agree to cease their support to the system at the termination of the present agreement."

A very large number of farmers turned out on Saturday, December 23 for the annual meeting of the Oakburn Grain Growers' association. John Menzies was re-elected president; Robert Craig, vice-president; Archibald Matthews, secretary-treasurer, and R. Menzies, W. B. Martin, T. H. Campbell, A. Halliday, J. D. Black and J. E. Menzies as directors. The secretary read a very interesting report showing this sub-association to be in a satisfactory financial condition. He strongly emphasized the necessity of the farmers co-operating together in obtaining their just dues in this world of industry. The car shortage was taken up and discussed at great length, and it was decided to send a delegation of two to interview the Canadian Northern at Winnipeg on the matter. The supply of flour was brought up by John Lundie and resulted in the secretary-treasurer being instructed to call for quotations for the supply of a carload of flour, bran and shorts. The delegates to go to Brandon

for the annual convention are John Menzies, A. Matthews and A. Halliday.

Mr. W. P. Chandler, secretary of the Gladstone Association, writes that at their annual meeting they passed a resolution in favor of co-operative buying, and the necessity of a siding whereby threshing outfits can be unloaded from the end of the flat cars upon the platform.

The proposed increase in telephone rates was also a subject of warm discussion, nearly every subscriber intimating that his phone would go out if the proposed rate went into effect.

Further discussion on the telephone rates will be taken up at a meeting on January 6.

ROSSER ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Rosser branch of the M. G. G. A. was held on the 15th inst. Reports were received and adopted. Discussion took place on various subjects. Most features of the program submitted by the provincial officers were discussed and approved. Officers and directors for the ensuing year were elected and delegates chosen for the annual convention. A resolution was passed asking that arrangements be made for an address on Direct Legislation by Mr. F. J. Dixon at an early date.

MANITOBA GOVERNMENT'S NEW POLICIES

Hon. R. P. Roblin made an important announcement of new policies adopted by the Manitoba government when speaking at a Conservative smoking concert in Winnipeg on Thursday evening last. The new policies outlined by the premier were:

A provincial public service commission to be created at the next session of the legislature to "direct, regulate, inquire into and govern" steam and electric railways, gas and gasoline lighting, telegraphs, telephones, elevators and all public utilities of the province.

This commission is to have administrative, judicial, appellate and directory powers and responsibility greater than that of the chief justice. The provincial telephone system to be taken over by the commission, and thereby removed from politics.

A branch line from Winnipeg to connect with the Hudson Bay railway, thus carrying out the policy of the late Hon. John Norquay.

A continuance of the government's policy of railway extensions to districts without transportation facilities.

Regulations in connection with the agricultural college which would "make it absolutely independent and free from all and sundry things which might interfere with its development, growth and extension."

As to the telephone question, Mr. Roblin said he was not acquainted with the technical details of the system, but he had every confidence in the telephone commission. He thought a measured service would be just, but the telephone rates were not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and might be changed a dozen times in the next five years.

To Hunters and Trappers

Having large orders to fill and considering the advance in market prices, we are now paying from 2 1/2 to 25 per cent. above the quotations given in our November price list for Raccoon, Skunk and Rats. Ship your furs to us and get the full benefit of the advance.

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BARGAINS.—ONE 32 H.P. PORT HURON engine, rebuilt and in first class shape; one American-Abell 20 h.p. engine, rebuilt; one Minneapolis separator, 44 x 72, rebuilt (with all connections); one 82 x 54 Avery separator complete, just rebuilt; one 36 x 60 Avery separator to be rebuilt complete; two Avery 30 h.p. double undermount engines; one 30 h.p. Northwest engine, not rebuilt, cheap; one J. L. Case steel 42 x 60 separator, complete with all attachments; one 42 x 70 Avery separator, will be rebuilt in time for next fall's work. If you are interested in second hand goods, please write and let us know what you want as we are making deals almost every day, and feel sure that we can fix you out with almost anything you want, either in new or second hand goods. Haug Bros. & Nellermeo Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

HORSE OWNERS—HUNDREDS OF HORSES die every year with swamp fever. Symptoms: Always hungry, eat greedily, even more than healthy horses, and no matter how much you feed they are still poor. As a rule they perspire easily and driving or working they get weak in a few hours. By years of experience, I guarantee to cure said fever, or all money refunded. 50 cents per dose, or 12 doses for \$5.00. J. R. Booth, Raymore, Sask.

WELL DRILL FOR SALE.—ONE ARM-strong Quam well drill, with five horsepower Stickney gasoline engine. This outfit is nearly new. Will sell cheap for cash or will exchange for cattle or horses. For further particulars apply W. A. Davidson, Moore Park, Man. 24-6

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—25 H.P. CASE plowing engine. Nearly new, guaranteed in perfect condition. Terms reasonable. Geo. Reilly, Regina, Sask. 23-6

QUANTITY OF WELL DRILLERS' SUP-plies cheap; new. For particulars, write T. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 23-18

OAKVILLE AND SALEM ASSOCIATIONS desire to purchase binder twine by carload. Send samples and prices. O. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSO-ciations. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, f.o.b. Roche Perce, \$2.25 per ton. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 23-6

AUTOMOBILES.—WE HAVE SOME GOOD snaps in used cars. Let us tell you more about them. Ford Motor Co., 809 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 24-6

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS.—FOR PAR-ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 17-6

NOTICE OF MEETING

SWANSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION will meet every first and third Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. A. Sunderland, sec.-treas. 24-18

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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POPULAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE, 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Firm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SACRIFICE PRICES.—SUPERIOR REGIS-tered stock Clydesdale fillies and Colts fit for service; Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers; improved Yorkshire Pigs; dairy Cows.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

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STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

F. J. OOLLYER, WELWYN, SASK, BREED-er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. 19-8

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE Young stock for sale.—J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

PURE BRED DUBOIS JERSEY PIGS FOR sale. George H. Bates, Gilbert Plains, Man.

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BARRED ROCKS.—GRAND UTILITY Cockerels \$8 each, two for \$5; yearling hens and pullets, \$1.50 and \$2 each; exhibition cockerels priced on application. All are bred from my Man. P. Show winners. J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Virden, Man.

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EXTRA SELECTED PURE BRED P. R. Cockerels at \$2.00 each; S.O.B. Leghorns, at \$1.50 each. P. L. Greiner, Lewisville, Alta. 20-6

S.C. LEGHORN COCKERELS, BRED FROM 1st Cockerel London, 2nd Brandon, 1911. \$3 each. R. Robinson, Box 654 Brandon, Man. 20-6

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FOR SALE.—FEW CHOICE BRONZE TUR-key cockerels. Fine growthy birds, true to type and markings. Perfectly healthy. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 24-8

ROSE COMB LEGHORN COCKERELS OF prize winning stock, at \$1.50 to \$2.00, f.o.b. Killarney, Man. J. D. McLean. 24-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS cockerels for sale. John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 23-6

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MAPLE GROVE FARM, ROSTHERN, SASK. PRESTON WHEAT FOR SALE.—GOOD Preston wheat for seed purposes, 95 per cent. pure; also hand selected, guaranteed pure; excellent strain, at reasonable prices. Apply to Seager Wheeler, Maple Grove Farm, Rosthern, Sask. 20-6

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FOR SALE.—THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS of Stanley seed wheat, guaranteed free from noxious weeds. This wheat yielded 46 bushels per acre. Price, one dollar per bushel, f.o.b., sacks extra. M. Donahue, Granum, Alta. 24-6

SEED WHEAT.—RED AND WHITE FIFE. A limited quantity of red, guaranteed pure; prize winner at Colorado Springs. Sample and price on application. H. Mackintosh, Willow View Farm, Macleod, Alta. 23-6

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PURE (BANNER) SEED OATS FOR SALE. Free from noxious weeds, grown on breaking. Sample and price on application. Amos Switzer, Strathclair, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE.—SEED WHEAT. ABOUT A thousand bushels Red Fife; also thousand bushels Banner oats. Harris, Huronville, Sask.

SEED OATS FOR SALE.—FREE FROM wild oats and other noxious weeds. Sample and price on application. D. McPhail, Whitewood, Sask.

MILLING OATS WANTED.—HIGHEST prices paid. Send sample. No delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co. Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE.—PURE SELECTED PRESTON wheat, absolutely clean. Alfred Coles, Hawarden, Sask. 23-6

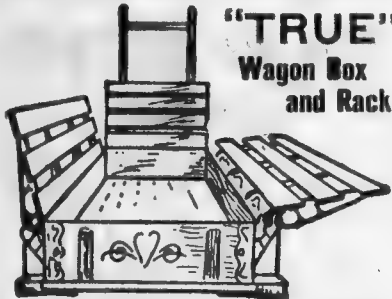
WANTED.—ALASKA SEED WHEAT. STATE price and quantity for sale. J. R. Rogers, Nokomis, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE.—5,000 BUSHELS GOOD FLAX. Sample on application. M. G. Sanford, Staveland, Alta. 24-6

WANTED.—ALASKA SEED WHEAT. PRICE and quantity. W. W. Swain, Punnichy, Sask.

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The Co-operative Movement

Continued from Page 7

universally accepted and insisted upon by genuine co-operators. They imposed it as a condition that capital should only have interest for its own use, that men should be paid for their labor according to its value, and that, in the case of a distributive society, profit should be divided in proportion to the extent to which each individual had contributed to it by his purchases. It will give you a fair illustration of how that works out if I quote the experience of a local society. The last half year the Guelph Co-operative Association made a net profit on capital of 115 per cent., but capital only took five per cent. or one twenty-third part of the total. The remainder went in proportion to purchases, or in other words, the member with the largest family, being the greatest purchaser, and consequently possessed of the least capital, would get the greater cash return; the one with the small family, and other conditions being equal, having the most money at his command would get the lesser advantage.

This equitable method of division of the advantage accruing from concerted effort is adapted also to productive societies, selling societies, labor co-partnership factories, housing co-partnership, co-operative banking and almost every other type of associated action.

It will be seen, therefore, that we lay down as the fundamental principle of co-operation the brotherhood of man and that we recognize in certain economic methods in finance, commerce and industry, the only accurate interpretation of the principle in so far as the economic relationship is concerned.

The British Co-operative Union declines affiliation to any society which fails to practice it. It is also a sine qua non in the Canadian Union, as also I believe in the whole international movement. An organization which divides profit in proportion to capital is not "co-operative." That method of division we say is immoral and unjust and is the parent of the prevailing hypocrisy, fraud and inequity in business, and the root cause of the ever-growing chasm between the very rich and the very poor. The real greatness, moral and material of this and every other nation depends not upon its aggregate wealth or income but upon the average comfort of each unit. You must look for the signs of national decay and individual degeneracy alike in the two extremes, the very rich and the very poor, made rich and poor, as the case may be, through the prevailing inequitable division of the material results accruing from human labor. The co-operative movement has not yet produced a millionaire, indeed not one-tenth of a millionaire, nor is such an event at all possible under its economic methods. A man has a right to a reasonable rent or interest for the use of his money and to have it protected against impairment in the same way as a man has the right to ask for rent for the use of his house or his land, and its quality to be maintained, but we say he has no right, in equity, to tax the produce of the labor of his neighbor simply because he happens to possess capital the other does not enjoy.

I will now take a hasty review over the international field and see what has been done along co-operative lines since the inception of the movement I have described.

British Co-operation

In Great Britain last year, according to the figures of the British Union there were 2,585,293 co-operators. As they are nearly all heads of families it will be seen that if you concede an average of five per family, that would give a co-operative population of 12,926,475, or rather more than one person in every four of the whole population.

It has been estimated that if the almost consistent rate of progress of the last forty years is maintained every person in the British Isles will be a co-operator within 25 years, but I am afraid it is too much to expect. The increase last year over the preceding one was 69,099 or a total with families of 345,495, one year's increase being just about equal, therefore, to the population of this city of Toronto.

This great working-men's movement—probably the most truly democratic in the whole world—employs 69,187 people

in distribution and 50,565 in production, or a grand total of 119,752, representing a population of about 600,000 and greater than that of Montreal. The sales last year were \$542,261,320 and the aggregate profit \$60,055,515. The share capital at the close of last year was \$170,679,820. A share in a co-operative society cannot increase in value owing to the fixed rate of interest, and that everyone can take a share whenever he pleases. The movement usually shows a net profit of from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. on the capital employed. A financial expert some years ago in an article in a British financial paper estimated that if the various undertakings in the movement were put on the stock market they would, at the current prices ruling for similar securities, sell at ten times the amount they stand for in their balance sheets. In other words, these highly intelligent British artisans have, so far as their domestic necessities are concerned, got from under the heavy load of the useless capitalist and thereby escape having to provide nine-tenths of the profits from labor which usually go to the capitalist, the difference being enjoyed by the actual producers and consumers, in better wages and conditions of labor for the producers and cheaper and better merchandise for the consumers.

British Co-operators are every year getting more and more self-contained in their industries. In 1864 the English retail societies federated to form a "wholesale," each society subscribing a £1 share for every one of its members, paying 6d. per share on account, the balance accumulating out of profits. The first complete year (1865) the society did a trade of \$603,770. Last year it did a trade exceeding 130 million dollars. It employs 20,000 workers under relatively ideal conditions. This huge federation of working men societies does all kinds of wholesaling. It is a steamship owner, carrying its own produce across the seas. It is the largest flour miller in the United Kingdom, is the banker of the movement, doing a turnover in that department of about a billion and a half dollars last year. It produces nearly everything co-operators need to use or wear and much of what they eat and drink. The profits are returned to the retail societies in a similar manner. The miners of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, through their co-operative societies are receiving back the growers and manufacturers as well as the distributors profits on the tea they drink, the groceries they eat and the clothing, shoes, etc., they wear on such of their purchases as are made from the Co-operative Wholesale Society instead of the same remaining in England for the benefit of wealthy capitalists. Some of you may say, "Yes, but it takes trade out of the country." Canadian co-operators might reply that even from that viewpoint the balance of trade will be for many years on our side, because the Co-operative Wholesale Society is the biggest individual buyer of Canadian produce, the British federated societies having bought no less than \$5,000,000 worth of our commodities last year. We, as co-operators, do not, however, worry ourselves on that score. We have no more use for the warfare of commerce than we have for that of arms. When merchandise is produced for use instead of for profit, such considerations lose their value. We are inclusive and not exclusive. We are cosmopolitan in our social and economic ambitions. In our international fraternity we eliminate all national, racial, social and religious boundaries. The British co-operator seeks no material or other advantage over the German or other foreign brother. We see in international unselfishness our own material well-being; the most effective manner for the average man of serving his own self-interest.

I have been giving you information as to British industrial co-operation in which you may consider you are not interested. For that reason possibly I am wearying you. I give you the information not because it directly affects you, but to demonstrate the necessity as well as the advantage of our fundamental principle of fraternity in associated industry.

British Agricultural Co-operation

Agricultural co-operation in Britain is in its infancy. I attribute that fact to the feudal atmosphere of the rural districts of England with its consequent distaste for change. Although organized agricultural co-operation in Britain is barely a decade old it is making great strides. Its welfare is looked after by



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This Company has acquired a limited amount of elevator storage at Paddington (St. Boniface) to clean WHEAT, OATS and FLAX for SEED and sell at a reasonable price to farmers. If you have grain suitable for this purpose, kindly send samples to our Sample Department, advising as to what price you would expect for such grain at your station.

We can also clean a limited quantity of any very dirty or mixed grain, except a mixture of wheat and barley. It would be necessary to send us samples of this class of grain before shipment. Send samples of not less than two pounds.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

the Agricultural Organization Society, which was incorporated as recently as 1901. It imposes similar conditions as to ethics and methods as the industrial movement and works in perfect harmony therewith, the purpose of the one being to supplement the other on every possible occasion.

As the working men's societies spend half a million dollars annually in co-operative education and one-fourth of the people—the cream of the industrial population—are interested in the movement, one would imagine that practically every one in Britain would appreciate what co-operation represented. There would seem to be good excuse for the ignorance of our people when the British Agricultural Organization Society felt itself under the necessity recently of sending out a communication to the press calling the attention of the agricultural community to the danger of the misapplication of the term co-operation in agricultural developments, and insisting upon the economic methods I have described.

Although there were only 13 agricultural societies recognized by the A.O.S. in 1901, they had increased to 396 at the end of last year. 145 of them were for the supply of requirements and sale of produce, such as I understand is in contemplation in the honey industry, 19 were dairy, bottled milk and cheese-making societies, 161 were small-holding and allotment societies, which will not apply to any considerable extent to this country, 39 were agricultural credit or banking societies, 20 egg and poultry, 9 auction marts for the sale of members produce, one central co-operative bank, an agricultural organization society for Scotland, and an agricultural and general insurance society. Some societies pay particular attention to the improvement of live stock. The Leicestershire and Rutland Cattle Improvement Society is expressly for that purpose. It was formed with the object of increasing the yield of milk per cow in those counties. The committee of the society does not confine itself to the purchase and hiring out to members of pedigree stock only, but to inspection of their herds as well, which is considered to be

of great advantage to the small farmer. A similar policy as to horses is pursued by the Tiverton Farmers' and Shire Horse Society as to the improvement of the quality of horses in that district.

The British societies affiliated with the Agricultural Organization Society increased their membership from 19,500 on December 31, 1909, to about 24,000 last December, the aggregate turnover increasing from \$4,300,000 to \$5,500,000 in the same period. They are operating to the great advantage of British farmers.

Concluded Next Week

MEETING AT MILESTONE

A meeting in the interests of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was held in Longbottom's Hall, Milestone, Sask., on December 2. There was a good representative meeting, being about 30 members present.

Mr. Kennedy, of Winnipeg, was listened to with marked attention throughout, but specially in his dealings with the many intricacies of the grain trade and we were shown clearly where we stood under the present grading system and the urgent need of a sample market carrying with it the advantages of the Minneapolis sample market, or free trade in natural products which would of necessity bring about such a sample market. How are we to get our sample market or free trade except through our Parliament, and Mr. Kennedy hit the nail on the head when he said, "the party we have voted out of power stood shoulder to shoulder with the big interests and the party we have voted into power stands the same." Will we take the hint for next polling day?

Mr. Powell, the company's agent, also gave us some very interesting facts concerning the unfairness existing in the grain trade. At the close of the meeting considerable of the company's stock was sold and also quite a number of subscriptions taken for The Grain Growers' Guide. A general feeling of satisfaction prevailed regarding the working of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the educative power of The Guide.

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The Grain Blockade

Continued from Page 3

SHIPPING POINT	Cars on order	Time elevators have been full	Time cars remain on track after loading	Per cent of grain in district unthreshed	REMARKS
Medora	50	6 weeks	No delay	None	Very serious.
Melita	Many	Full	No delay	Little	Farmers losing money.
Ninga	30	6 weeks	No delay	None	Shortage serious.
Purves	30	Full	No delay	Little	Shortage serious.
Strathclair	100	4 weeks	Long time	10	Money very short.
Solsgrith	89	Long time	No delay	Little	Situation serious.
Wascada	23	Month	2 days	None	Money scarce.
C.N.R.					
Cordova	No agent	8 weeks	No delay	None	Shortage serious
Dropmore	Month			None	Shortage very serious.
Dunrea	55	10 weeks	1-7 days	None	Shortage bad.
Gateside			4-12 days	None	Heavy losses.
Gilbert Plains	150	60 days	Long time	None	A lean Xmas.
Golden Stream	None	2 weeks	2-3 weeks	None	
Grand View	100	8 weeks	3-4 days	None	Business at standstill.
Kenville	35	All fall	No delay	None	200 cars wanted
McConnell	66	6 weeks	Not long	None	Can't pay bills.
McNutt	16	Month	6-30 days	None	
Miami	40	Full		Little	Serious shortage.
Minitonas	16	Not full	No delay	15	Small farmers pinched.
Oakburn	36	8 weeks	5-10 days	10	See letter.
Roblin	70	8 weeks		None	Banks charge 9 per cent.
Swan Lake	150	12 weeks	1-7 days	Little	
Underhill		2 months	6-10 days	Little	
Valley River	16	8 weeks		None	Shortage serious.
Vista	40	Month	Week	None	

Experience of Guide Readers

The following are extracts from some of the letters accompanying coupons sent in by readers:

C.P.R., Alberta

Claresholm.—I ordered a car November 25, and my number was 464. The next car to be spotted was 232 and now the number is about 300, so we have only had 68 cars for over a month. I have two carloads in the elevator now, and at the rate cars are coming in, it will be three months before I can get my first car.

Dalroy.—All wheat grades No. 6, feed, or damp or wet feed, mostly the latter on account of the frost. No flax cut. Much barley frosted and poor grade.

Killam.—As a rule in this district we have no room for complaint as to the crops, but there are a few whose grain has not paid for threshing it. We have

not shipped any grain as we had about 3,000 bushels of wheat of different grades on the ground and therefore we had to sell by the load. That is where the elevators have the catch on the farmers. As to the grading, they do not give the farmers justice by any means. I think it is about time there was a change for the better, for it really could not be any worse. A small farmer who sells by the load gets it in the neck all the time. If they cannot cheat you one way they will another, and if you are not watching them like a cat they will do you in the weighing. My idea is that the elevator companies and the C.P.R. have it all their own way.

Noble.—To my knowledge, there is no real bodily suffering, but mentally and financially there is. What with getting threatening letters from machine companies and other bills that we are unable to meet, and the car shortage and the inhumane treatment of elevator companies, we have about all we can stand. We are also paying exorbitant prices to get threshing done. I might also say that we have no grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 at the local elevators; at least no one gets these grades. If the weather continues as it is now, things will be quite serious in the near future.

Nevis.—As for the exact prices that the elevator has been paying, I am not posted; but I do know that they grade your grain one grade low and pay two grades low on low grade grain. They also take from one to three per cent. dockage. I shipped all my grain in car lots, except some poor grain, which only graded No. 6, and got 37 cents with better than 2 per cent. dockage on December 20. The same grain would have brought me, on December 19 at Fort William, 60 cents less 16 cents freight and commission, or 44 cents net, so that you see had I had a carload I would have gained 7 cents a bushel, or \$77.00 on the car if I got only No. 6 grade, but I have no doubt that this wheat would have graded No. 5, which would have meant another 9 cents per bushel, or \$160.00 per car.

C.P.R., Saskatchewan

Eagle Creek Gravel Pit, Near Asquith.—The preference in cars has been continually to the nearest town, Asquith, where there are four elevators. The railway people are evidently trying to force farmers to haul their wheat to Asquith and take lower prices and a reduced grade. We are being forced to do this to obtain money to pay our bills.

Broderick.—When I say that in some ways the farmers are getting a square deal from the elevator men, I mean they have been getting right weight and the same price that the others get. But when pressed for money, I had to go to another town and take 14 cents less per bushel for my wheat. I feel the injustice of the whole thing as well as the loss.

Brora.—We are losing money on account of the car shortage in the early part of the season, being unable to get grain to Fort William before close of navigation.

Carievale.—There is a lot of suffering in this district. Quite a number are throwing up farming and will lose what they have paid, as well as their time. Business is suffering and will until times change. I sold barley at Sherwood, North Dakota, at from 80 to 83 cents a bushel, and paid Uncle Sam 30 cents a bushel duty. I asked one of our buyers in Carievale if he had prices

THE AMERICAN MARKET

A farmer at Elmore, Saskatchewan, writes: "I am selling nearly all my grain at Sherwood, North Dakota, because I can pay the duty of 25 cents per bushel and still make two or three cents more on wheat on account of the difference in prices and grades. Wheat that grades No. 5 at Gainsboro, Saskatchewan, grades No. 3 at Sherwood, North Dakota. On flax there is even more difference. "There has been more grain sold in Sherwood, N.D., and duty paid on it, within the last three weeks than was sold in the same market in 1910 in bond. I saw a load of flax sold in Sherwood on December 22 that came 25 miles. This man drew his load through his own town of Carievale and could not sell it, but got \$1.84 a bushel for it in Sherwood, North Dakota."

on barley. He said he had, but had forgotten the figures. We are near the Great Northern, which is a great relief as a number of farmers are selling their wheat in American markets and paying 25 cents duty and gaining a few cents per bushel. Thousands of bushels of flax are going across the line, which means hundreds of dollars for Uncle Sam.

C.N.R., Saskatchewan

Lampman.—Railway employees are selling cars, charging from \$5 to \$10 for a car. The farmers are not being justly treated by the employees of the company.

Aberdeen.—The car order book is about equal to nothing. Pages are partly torn off or destroyed, and the grain act is violated. One of the railway employees is working for a grain commission firm. We consigned all our grain to The Grain Growers' Grain company in car lots, and suffered annoyance through the violation of the grain act, as above stated. There has been a good deal of suffering, mostly caused by the car shortage and partly by frost and the banks refusing to advance money.

Dundurn and Strathlaw.—There has been no crop failure, but we are very short of cars. I have 2,500 bushels of wheat to ship from Strathlaw siding, and there have been two weeks at a time when the C.N.R. never left a car, though there have been from three to ten farmers up there every morning waiting for the train to stop and leave a car. I got one car in four weeks.

Dana.—Cannot get any cars at all. I have been on the list for six weeks already.

Davidson.—One tank of wheat has been on the market for the last six weeks and still there. Temporary bins full all round the station and sheds full. Cannot sell wheat. Harvesters from

"Profits 1912"

A New Great-West Life Booklet—shows the first settlements under Twenty Year Deferred Dividend Policies. Ask for a copy, and observe tangible evidence of the causes that have, in nineteen years, given the Great-West Life a business in force of over \$66,000,000

1912 Calendars—Free on request—while they last

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG



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Icelandic River, Man., Sept. 26th 1910
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs—Will you please mail to my address a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse"? I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure and always found it safe and sure. Marino Brim.

That tells the whole story, and it is the experience that hundreds of thousands have had in the past 40 years, and it's the experience you will have—"It is the only sure remedy"

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Sold by Druggists—\$1.00 a Bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Keep it on hand always. Be ready for the emergency. Kendall's stops the pain, starts the circulation, penetrates and removes the cause of the disorders. Ask for a free copy of "A Treatise on the Horse." If not at dealers, write to—
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Per Ton
Best Alberta Screened Lump \$3.00
Screened Nut 1.50
F.O.B. Cars at Cardiff on C.N.R.
Best Scranton Anthracite \$6.75
F.O.B. Fort William, Port Arthur or Westport, C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P.
Get Rates from Local Agent
Prompt Shipment Guaranteed
THOS. WARWICK, Saskatoon, Sask.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate thirty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

You Need this Common-Sense Article of Clothing—NOW!



Life is too short to feel miserable. By getting one of these warm Face Protectors at once you can face any Blizzard, Wind or Cold in the Winter, and Sandstorm in the Spring, with perfect comfort.

No More Dread for the Long Slow Trips on the Road. No more waiting for the weather to settle. You go when you get ready and get home safe. You stay inside, while you are outside, and look into the snowstorm and blizzard as through a Window. Prepaid to any point, \$1.00. Write for my free catalogue today, giving all particulars. Agents Wanted.

MARTINIUS DYSTHE
279 PORT STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

East cannot get their wages and are still here.

Laura.—We are not getting a square deal from the elevators. As soon as I had threshed I took a load of wheat to town and could not dispose of it, so had to dump it on the ground. No. 2 wheat sold for No. 4, fetching 52 cents. I sent for a car two months ago, and the agent said I was sixty-fourth on the list. I called there on the 21st of December and I was still fifty-fourth. I cannot sell my wheat, and it is good stuff too. I won't give it away to these grain thieves, if I never pay my debts.

Strathclair.—We have not had any empty cars here for more than four weeks, and there are over 224 names on the car order book. Only 74 have been supplied this season. It is meaning a very, very heavy loss to the farmers here, as there is a great deal of grain here with snow and ice in it. C.P.R. have sent two telegrams here saying that we would be supplied with cars that day, but they have failed to send them yet. The C.P.R. are certainly making a name for themselves this fall. Some of the farmers who voted against reciprocity soon get out of one's road when you ask them how about the cars now.

A TYPICAL CASE

I would just like to give a statement what this blockade has cost me. On the 27th of October I began threshing. On that date I ordered two cars. When I got my wheat all threshed, I went to the grain dealer to sell, having 2,054 bushels stored. He told me he could not buy it until the cars came. At that time No. 3 Northern was worth 77½ cents. Finally one car came, was loaded and shipped. I then waited two weeks more till I got the grade. Finally the last car came and was shipped, and on December 29 they were ready to buy my wheat at 70 cents per bushel, so I lost 7½ cents per bushel.

2,054 bu. @ 7½c.....	\$159.18
Storage	30.00
Interest on \$600 at 10	
and 12 per cent.	6.00

Total....\$195.18

This is what this car shortage has cost me. I would like to know how many farmers in this Western country have had the same dose. But keep on! Be loyal! Take your medicine!

D. W. HIDLEBAUGH.
Redvers, Sask.

Radisson.—Frost damaged the wheat to a great extent. Farmers cannot sell low grade wheat because elevators are full, or supposed to be. If the elevator

man does buy a load, he just pays you what he likes, because he says he is doing it to oblige you. Being so far from town, many farmers cannot fill cars, and the elevators being full for so long, there are many farmers who are not having a very merry Christmas.

Swanson.—The highest price paid for No. 2 wheat here is 78 cents. To the best of my knowledge there has been no No. 1 wheat sold at Swanson. My wheat this year is better than my last year's wheat which I sold for No. 1. Can only get No. 3 this year at the elevator. Would ship, but cannot get a car.

St. Gregor.—There is great suffering owing to the car shortage. People owe money and the machine and loan companies are threatening. If the people would wake up to the advantages of becoming members of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, much of their suffering would disappear.

Cymric.—Everyone has a lot of notes to meet and cannot pay them because they cannot get the wheat out. Have been waiting for car about two months.

Dilke.—We are compelled to haul wheat to C.N.R. line, a distance of 14 miles, and then sell at 8 cents per bushel less than market value. We have received only ten cars in one whole month. Our debts are long overdue. We need at least one hundred cars. All credit in stores and coal offices shut down.

Eyebrow.—The farmers here are in a sad plight. They are trying all sorts of schemes and are building granaries all round the town and hauling in their wheat. It is the only way they can get any money on it, and the merchants are doing the same to get their money in to do business, otherwise business would be at a standstill. Some of the elevator men here are charging the farmers for dumping their loads. Could they not be prosecuted for that practice? I think it is scandalous. I have quit asking the price of wheat because I think the elevator men are just doing what they like with the farmers. They are getting all the wheat they can handle, anyway.

Foam Lake.—The elevators here seem to have no other instructions than "pay only enough so that the farmers will not haul the load home again." The farmers who are through threshing are just as badly off as those who are not threshed, for the elevators are full and no cars can be got. I have not shipped any grain across the line. That was what we were trying to get—the liberty to sell in the best market for our grain—but the voting chattel of Ontario said "No!"

Heward.—The only suffering in this district is that farmers are unable to meet their obligations. Up to the close of navigation about the only cars supplied were cars that came in loaded with coal and other freight.

Keddiestone.—There has been no real suffering up to the present. The tradesmen have been very good about extending credit, but no doubt there will be suffering if they have to stop doing so. There has been a considerable amount of threshing done since the snow came, and it is very difficult. If it is not shipped before spring it will be almost sure to spoil, and that will cause a great deal of hardship both to the farmers and the storekeepers. As this is practically a new country, and as the crops were not very heavy last year, many of them were compelled to run a store bill all summer and if they cannot sell their crops this year, it looks as though there will be some assistance needed.

Milestone.—Our flax and wheat was all frozen. Our wheat in this district went feed and the most of our flax was condemned or rejected. There are thousands of acres of flax that will be burned in the spring. I wish we could send our grain across the line to Minneapolis and get a better grade for it.

Red Jacket.—There has been considerable suffering in this district, mostly from car shortage. Many more farmers would order cars, but it is no use as there have been only two cars supplied here this season.

Windthorst.—Several farmers are without means and many have no seed. Others, who did not get the frost so badly, are fairly well off. Business at a standstill. Situation the worst ever experienced.

Continued Next Week

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Real Fence Service Guaranteed

Peerless Wire Fence is built to give absolute fence satisfaction and makes good. Best quality wire galvanized to prevent rust and securely held at each intersection by the Peerless Lock combined with fence experience compose the Peerless Fence.

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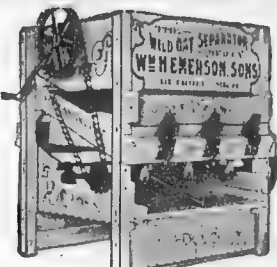
25 years ago. They are in perfect condition today, have never needed repairs. "Eastlake" Shingles are made of the best sheet steel and can be laid in one quarter the time that it takes to lay any other metal shingle. They are so different from the four-lock shingle which only overlaps 1½ inches, the "Eastlake" has a full **three inch overlap**, absolutely preventing the drifting snow and rain reaching the wooden sheathing.

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Direct Legislation League of Manitoba

A CHANGE OF NAME BUT NOT OF PURPOSE

Our One Object: The establishment of People's Power in Manitoba through the Initiative and Referendum

NEW LITERATURE RECENTLY ISSUED BY THE LEAGUE

DIRECT LEGISLATION—Address by F. J. Dixon before the Presbyterian Synod.

THE CATERPILLAR OF PRIVILEGE—A striking cartoon by our versatile friend Dixon, with some pertinent comments. Also some interesting facts respecting Direct Legislation in the United States.

A DIRECT LEGISLATION BILL FOR MANITOBA—A synopsis of the "business end" of the Bill the League has prepared. A complete copy of the Bill may also be had.

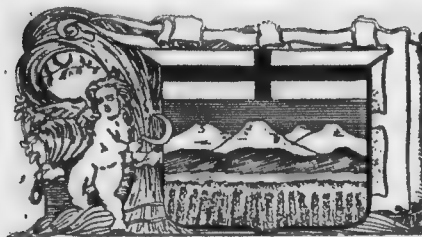
Copies of all the above free for the asking. If you have not read Robert L. Scott's lucid pamphlet on Direct Legislation, send for one. The price is five cents, or if you like, send us a dollar and become a member, then the pamphlet is yours and also all other literature published by the League.

LECTURES.—Mr. F. J. Dixon is now touring the province, lecturing to Grain Growers' Associations, etc., on this important topic. His services are free. Write the Secretary for full particulars.

Direct Legislation League of Manitoba

Offices: 422 Chambers of Commerce
Winnipeg

SEYMOUR J. FARMER
Secretary



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President: James Bower - Red Deer
Vice-President: W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer: E. J. Fream - Calgary

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PROPOSED LIVE STOCK REGULATIONS

One of the most important subjects brought forward during the last few years, at least in so far as the cattle raisers of Alberta are concerned, is the matter of the proposed regulations governing the shipment of live stock in Canada, as presented, to the railway commission for approval by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, veterinary inspector general for Canada, acting on behalf of W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner for Alberta.

The main argument of the case was heard at Edmonton in September last when Mr. Stevens presented the proposed regulations and submitted reasons why they should be adopted. Previous to that the executive officers of the U. F. A. had appeared before the railway commission in Calgary and placed on record the approval of the U.F.A. of the proposals made.

By the terms of the order made at Edmonton the railway companies were required to serve on Mr. Stevens their objections, in writing, on or before December 11, 1911. It is understood that they did not do so and further that they did not signify any intention of doing so, and as Mr. Stevens had to be in Eastern Canada during December, where he was attending the fat stock shows and the convention called to discuss the new live stock contract as proposed by the railway companies, a request was made to Dr. Rutherford to have the whole matter come up for hearing at either Toronto or Ottawa some time between December 15 and 20. December 19 was the time fixed by the commission and when the subject came up for hearing, the C.P.R. solicitor, Mr. Beattie, asked that the matter be permitted to stand over as some of the requirements of the proposed regulations were likely to be provided for in the proposed new live stock contract. Dr. Rutherford, who was acting as spokesman for the applicant, objected but stated he would be willing to have judgment withheld until the terms of the contract has been agreed upon. It was his wish, however, to submit such evidence and arguments as had, at considerable trouble and expense, been brought from Western Canada.

This was agreed upon, and Mr. Stevens then submitted a number of written statements from Alberta shippers setting forth their grievances.

J. L. Walters, president of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' association, addressed the commission, setting forth the opinions of the breeders of pure bred cattle and also giving some of his experiences as a shipper.

R. J. Phinn, of Moosomin, Sask., an extensive feeder and importer of beef cattle, followed and stated among other things that although practically every branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway company's business has, during the past ten years shown considerable improvements, its live stock service has grown, if anything, worse. Eight days are required to cover the distance from Moosomin to Montreal and this was in his opinion altogether too long.

Lambert Harris, representative of the Humane Society at Toronto, appeared on behalf of that organization and stated that while live stock from the West arrive at the Toronto market in better condition now than they did a year ago, there was still room for great improvement. Western cattle frequently show signs of extremely hard usage and while he did not feel competent to pass judgment on the merits of the regulations submitted he had no hesitancy in saying that regulations of some kind were necessary.

The above is a short summary of the proceedings and the evidence submitted. The verdict will be given later. That some such regulations as proposed are necessary is evident to all who have had anything to do with the shipment of live stock and cases of delay and trouble are occurring almost daily. One of the recent bad cases which has come to the notice of the U.F.A. shows that two cars were loaded with cattle at Moosomin, Sask., on December 9, at 6 p.m., and that they did not reach their destination, Cowley,

Alta., until the early morning on December 14. Over four days to go a distance of about 607 miles. Besides the slowness in transportation the treatment accorded was not of the best, for at Moose Jaw the stock were held up for eighteen hours and no information could be secured by the shipper as to when he could leave for the West, and then after leaving Moose Jaw the stock were run right through to Cowley without getting any water, although there was a further delay of several hours at Swift Current. Needless to say the stock suffered greatly from such treatment and the chances are that the purchaser will have considerable extra work and trouble in wintering them as a result of the hardships experienced. This is one case and there are many others of the same kind.—E.J.F.

Carlton Union opened the new U. F. A. hall on Friday, December 8, with a very successful box social and dance. We are anxious to ascertain what steps the government are taking with regard to supplying settlers with seed grain for the coming year.

J. J. PRICE, Sec'y.
Ensleigh, Alta.

The last regular meeting of Mewassin Union was very encouraging. Eight new members were enrolled and all entered enthusiastically into the discussions, and owing to the large amount of local business it was impossible to discuss the proposed municipalities act which was on our program. The following resolutions will be presented to the annual convention: "Whereas we fear that the portion of the Wabamun Indian Reserve, No. 133, which is to be offered for sale in the near future may fall into the hands of speculators and thus hamper the progress of our settlement. Resolved, that our local use its influence through the central association in urging the government to sell the aforesaid lands to bonafide settlers in parcels not to exceed 320 acres, and further, that each purchaser be required to do similar duties, both as regards residence and other improvements, as are now required of homesteaders." Noting the nature of The Guide's clubbing offer it was adopted that "whereas the stand taken by the Family Herald in the last general election campaign was contrary to the farmers platform; resolved, that the farmers of the prairie provinces should not patronize that periodical."

R. P. SHAW, Sec'y.
Mewassin, Alta.

The annual meeting of Okotoks Union resulted in the following officers being elected:—President, F. Barker; vice-president, A. P. Bremner, secretary-treasurer, C. Forcket. A resolution was adopted requesting the central office to take up the matter of homesteads for women in the next official circular, with a suggestion that some concerted action be taken by the association.

E. E. SAUNDERS, Sec'y.
Okotoks, Alta.

Didsbury Union has been reorganized with the following officers:—President, Theo. Reist; vice-president, J. C. Stevenson; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Dageforde, and a board of six directors. We hope to be able to arrange for a meeting of officers of the association on January 8 next.

WM. DAGEFORDE, Sec'y.
Westcott, Alta.

Wolf Hill Union has closed up the year with a membership of 44, not bad for the first year. We have done considerable co-operative buying during the year and we hope to be able to double the amount next year. A few of our members lost all interest in the U. F. A. They joined to save a few dollars, not thinking of the bigger things in view, but those who are faithful are taking great interest and every circular is thoroughly discussed. We will be represented at the convention.

GEORGE G. GRAVES, Sec'y.
Hartsburn, Alta.

The annual meeting of Stretton Union No. 17 was held in the school house on December 16. The meeting was well attended, nearly every member being present as well as many visitors from neighboring unions. Keen interest was taken in all the business transacted, especially in the Saskatchewan co-operative elevator scheme. A question was brought up in the discussion as to who owns the land on which these elevators are built. A case was cited where a farmers' elevator could not be mortgaged because the land it was built upon belonged to the railway company. It was decided to bring this business up again at our next meeting. After reading circular No. 14 it was resolved that all circulars from the central should be published in our official organ at least two weeks prior to their being submitted to the local unions. Officers were then elected for 1912 as follows:—President, Egbert Whittaker; vice-president, L. M. Morgan; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Ashworth; directors, V. P. Morgan, L. Whittaker, Chas. Low, F. Pickles, E. J. Thompson, S. W. Smith. Four delegates were appointed to attend the annual convention. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring president and to the secretary-treasurer and the business meeting closed. A smoking concert was then held and an enjoyable evening spent.

WM. ASHWORTH, Sec'y.
Kitscoty, Alta.

At the next regular meeting of Cornucopia Union the main subject for consideration will be a debate on the relative advantages of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan elevator systems. Sides have been chosen, and it is expected that the meeting will be well attended.

DAVID FERGUSON.
Cornucopia, Alta.

A special meeting of the Mewassin Union was called to consider the subject of Direct Legislation and the result of same was the adoption of an unanimous resolution that the Initiative and Referendum was necessary to remedy some of the existing evils of present day politics.

R. P. SHAW, Sec'y.
Mewassin, Alta.

Laurier Union has unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of Direct Legislation, and besides this, other work taken up at the last meeting included the circulation of a petition requesting the C. N. R. to put the Goose Lake line through here next year. We heard they were after an extension of time, but hope they will not get it.

G. T. HYDE, Sec'y.
Stoppington, Alta.

Carlton Union held the last meeting at the vice-president's residence. There was a fair attendance and the chief business dealt with the opening of our U. F. A. hall, which will be opened with a box social and dance. The president gave a short address on the Initiative and Referendum, after which all those present signed the petitions for same. We are ready now for a visit from one of the officers of the U.F.A., and when with us it could easily be arranged for him to visit Youngstown and New Bliss as the people at both these places are talking of organizing locals.

J. J. PRICE, Sec'y.
Ensleigh, Alta.

Brunetta Union is holding well attended meetings now, and two new members were secured at the last one held. It was also decided to order a carload of posts. A discussion regarding government-owned elevators took place but it was decided to lay the matter over for further discussion at the next meeting.

W. H. SMITH, Sec'y.
Brunetta, Alta.

The annual meeting of Altorado Union was held on December 6. A report of the year was read by the secretary. Mr. P. Baker gave a short talk on Direct Legislation and the petitions regarding same were presented for signature, some 36 signing. A resolution was also passed

to the effect that we as a union are in favor of having the subject brought before the people by the government. The elevator question was also discussed and we are in favor of public-owned elevators on the Saskatchewan plan. We have been trying to secure institute meetings for the winter and are in touch with the department of agriculture in that matter. The following officers were elected for next year: President, Perrin E. Baker; vice-president, J. E. Sullivan; secretary-treasurer, H. McKenzie; Directors, J. Garrison, J. Aldous, W. Fetter, B. Ross, O. Jackson, W. Fults. One delegate will be sent to the convention.

H. MCKENZIE, Sec'y.
Altorado, Alta.

Pearce Local Union are wondering what can be done in regard to the car shortage. A short time ago the C.P.R. were using foreign cars, but now this has been stopped. We have a large number of signatures on the car order book and not a single car can be secured. We now ask if there is any way that this can be overcome and the West supplied with cars.

P. KOOLE, Sec'y.
Pearce, Alta.

A FREE RANGE QUESTION

A man owns a quarter section in a free range district in Alberta, with no legal fences. He places notices on the quarter that "trespassers will be prosecuted." Would he be successful in taking action for damages against any person allowing cattle or horses to trespass on said land, to the damage of crops?

"A PERPLEXED MEMBER."
If I understand perplexed member's question rightly it is that he is residing in a part of the country where stock are allowed to run at large and where if a man wants protection from the stock it would be necessary for him to fence. If that is the case I should think that he would have no recourse whatever, and his only chance to prevent a repetition of the trouble would be to erect a lawful fence around his crops. Of course, in a herd law district it would be different, but where the fences are required each man must protect himself as otherwise it would be necessary for a herder to be with the stock all the time. What do other members think?

E. J. F.

The following is an extract from a letter received a few days ago:—I am returning the Direct Legislation petitions and am sorry there are not more signatures to same, but several threshing machines are at work in this vicinity, and as a result the meetings of the Local Improvement Districts and Agricultural Society have been poorly attended. I may say I appear to be the only reader of The Guide in this district, so I explained as well as I know about Direct Legislation at both meetings and also read extracts from Mr. E. A. Partridge's paper in the issue of November 1. It seemed like a new gospel to some of us. Every one present signed the petition, but whether we will be doers of the word or hearers only time will show. At the meeting of our Agricultural Society the Rev. Mr. Dallas read a paper on co-operation among farmers, one thing he said burnt like caustic. "I have been a few months among you and I am sorry to see farmers in this district selling produce for much less than it took to produce it. It's disgraceful, it's degrading. We seem like dumb beasts in the hands of the allied interests." We certainly need a guide. We are stricken and we know it not, when shall we awake and see, and seeing take action?

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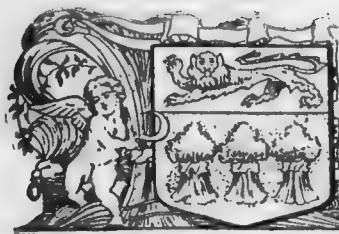
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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg
Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green
Moose Jaw

Directors at Large
E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. O. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.

District Directors
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. B. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

NEWS OF LOCALS

We have received encouraging reports from scores of our associations during the last few days, so many in fact that we cannot mention them all simply because we cannot do everything we should like to do.

The following have enclosed fees along with their reports:

Lake Centre is awakening.
Fertile Valley is awake.
Churchbridge has got moving.
Humboldt got down to thinking.
Arcadia is jumping around.
Lanigan is uneasy.
Carnduff.—Restless.
Ryerson.—Red hot.
Wolsley.—Moving, signs of life.
Walter.—A thriving youngster.
Govan.—On the stir.
Heron.—Progressive.
Waldron.—Hard at work.
Redvers.—Still in the ring.
View Hill.—Dancing in buttons.
Cupar.—Out of debt up to date.
Colleston.—Getting to work.
Swanson.—Planning, training, drafting resolutions.
Tupper.—Training delegates for convention.
Poplar Park.—John Halliday is a worker.
Rama.—Getting to know things.
Welwyn.—Attending to business.
Earl Grey.—In a storm.
Fair View.—Showing signs.
Kelso.—Doing things.
Beaverdale.—Blind with thresher dust.
Furious with car shortage.
Meota.—Secretary working amongst gas.

Candiac.—Breathing better. Has 29 members.

Freedholme.—Likewise has 28 members.

Thornfield.—Red hot after new members. They will back us in every good work. Are getting a thorough understanding of the Grain Act.

Parkman.—Isolated for months. Palsy. Dying. Funeral may be expected.

Central Association.—Just received a splendid wall map from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Waldron.—Inquisitive like all the young.

Saltcoats.—Well preserved, having been well salted.

Tugaske.—Co-operative troubles. Corporation collusion. Condition dangerous.

Wanted.—The big convention at Regina, February 14, 15 and 16. Wanted from each association, a live delegation well acquainted with the problems of rural life, who thoroughly understand the difficulties of farming, grain shipping, car supply, local elevator difficulties; grain act, its weaknesses; Saskatchewan Grain Growers' constitution. The proposed amendments thereto. The general working of the association. Posted on all resolutions passed at the convention last year, and resolutions proposed this year, and has a resolution to present as a solution to existing evils. Well trained and prepared to speak to any of these on the floor of the big convention.

Swanson.—Hold meetings first and third Saturday in each month. Are advertising meeting in The Guide. Good idea!

Dundurn.—Where is that? Anything going on there? Well, if you were there at some of the meetings, you would say that a revival meeting was in progress. Excitement, too, but there is always noise where big works are in progress.

DO NOT FORGET TO PREPARE DELEGATES FOR THE GREAT BIG CONVENTION AT REGINA. IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS ON TOPICS VITAL TO THE ASSOCIATION WELFARE. REMEMBER THE DATES—FEBRUARY 14, 15, 16 AT REGINA.

VANSKOY ANNUAL

We have had our annual meeting at Vanscoy, and had some thirty members present. Questions asked by central secretary were answered.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, S. A. Coates; vice-president, J. N. Hewitt; secretary-treasurer, David Clancy; directors, V. Anderson, O. L. Loraas, S. L. Loraas, W. L. Davidson, J. W. Chovin and A. Olson.

Please find enclosed P.O. Money Order for \$13.50, being fees for twenty-seven members.

DAVID CLANCY,
Sec'y Vanscoy G.G.A.

Yours of the 20th to hand. I may state in reply that business noted in the annual report consisted entirely of co-operative work as we handled two cars of flour and feed and one car of apples and although we did a decent trade we are very little ahead as far as the Association funds are concerned. We consider we saved about \$600 for the farmers during the year. Our credit is better in minds of the people.

J. A. PROVEN.

Antler.

At our meeting we decided that it would not be wise to raise the membership fee above one dollar as it would undoubtedly keep several out of the Association and thus weaken the central as well as the local. There are a number that will join at \$1.00, whereas if it was \$1.25 would stay out. We think it better to have fifty members at \$1.00 each than forty at \$1.25 each and to make up for the county association maintenance, levy so much on each local according to the number of members. The amount could be settled when the expense of running is ascertained. There are members that would sooner go to a box social or an entertainment of some kind and spend from \$2 to \$5 where they would not be willing to give \$1.25 to become a member. We think this plan worthy of consideration.

Enclosed please find \$1.00 dues for 1911 just received this last meeting from one of the members who had sold two tickets some time ago. This is all of 1911 dues. We held our annual meeting December 16 with only a fair attendance. We are trying a new plan this year to try and reach more of our farmers and get them interested. We are holding three regular meetings a month. One meeting a month in a school house about five miles east of town, one in school house about four miles west of town and the other meeting in town.

Yours truly,

Govan.

[We think the above a good idea.]

Please find enclosed your circular letter which we have endeavored to fill in satisfactorily. A meeting was held that was to have been the annual meeting on the 14th of this month, but owing to there being a snow storm on that date there were very few members present, and it was decided to hold the annual meeting on the last Saturday of January, when it is hoped there will be more present. I am sending with this four dollars and fifty cents balance of membership fees for 1911.

Yours truly,

Earl Grey.

Enclosed please find Post Office Order for \$11.00, being membership dues for 1912. Just a word to let you know what Heron Association has been doing during 1911. We got our twine and a car of flour and feed co-operatively. We got our apples through the Antler Association. We also got two cars of coal and saved a considerable item on each one of these commodities. As we did not get reciprocity we have to do the next best thing, that is to buy co-operatively. We held our annual box social and dance on the 15th December and everybody enjoyed themselves greatly. The proceeds were \$55.75 which goes to the benefit of the association.

Yours truly,

SEC.-TREAS. Heron Association.

Enclosed please find \$8.50, being balance

of membership fees collected to date from Swanson Local for 1911. This makes a total of 57 paid up with ten more to hear from. Money is scarce although we had a good harvest, cars are so scarce it is hard to get the wheat out. The Co-operative Elevators at Swanson and Ardath, begun in September are not finished yet. Surely this is slow work but I guess they will be ready for the New Year.

Yours truly,
SEC. Swanson Local.

Togo, December 2, 1911.

Dear Sir:—

We, the members of the Togo Grain Growers' Association, unanimously desire to express our sincere disapproval of the manner in which the C.N.R. has handled the grain business at this point this fall, both in the supplying of cars and also the tardiness of delivering same at point of destination when loaded. Such action on their part has been a great annoyance and inconvenience as well as considerable financial loss to the farmers and business men here and we urge the executive, if within their power, to take whatever steps they may deem best to prevent a recurrence of these conditions.

Yours truly,
Sec'y Togo G. G. Ass'n.

Orcadia, Sask., Dec. 20, 1911.

Dear Sir:—On the 16th inst I held a meeting of the Grain Growers and others at Invermay, about sixty being present. After I had given them a talk along the lines adopted at our directors' meeting we enrolled twelve new members and one life member, and as soon as threshing is over and they get their returns we will get more life members. They now have a membership of forty-one.

On the 18th I held a meeting at Rama with about fifty present. A few days before my meeting the Invermay Grain Growers had driven down to Rama and organized them with twenty members. After a very good meeting we enrolled seven new members, making a total of twenty-seven members for Rama. At this point there is a good deal of threshing to be done yet. Enclosed please find \$12 life membership fee for H. A. Loucks, Invermay.

Yours truly,
JOHN F. REID,
Sec.-Treas. Orcadia G. G. A.

Orcadia, Dec. 27, 1911.

Dear Sir:—Christmas past, so I wish you a happy New Year and many of them. I sold thirty-six buttons on my last trip so I guess you had better send me fifty more as I expect to be short. On the 9th January I start Togo, coming into Togo, then Verigin on the 10th, Canora 11th, Buchanan 12th, and Margo 13th. (Canora and Margo are to organize.)

The following week I start on the C.P.R. at Churchbridge the 15th and Westward Ho, Bredenbury 16th, then Saltcoats, Springside, Foam Lake and probably Mozart. I would very much like to have Mr. Langley at Saltcoats on the 17th, Springside 18th and Foam Lake the 19th. What is the strength of Mozart? It will take four weeks more to cover my district.

Yours truly,
JOHN F. REID,
Sec'y Orcadia G. G. Ass'n.

Lawson, Sask., Dec. 23, 1911.

Dear Sir:—The annual meeting of Lawson Grain Growers' Association was held in the Lawson school house on the evening of the 16th, but owing to the very disagreeable night, we had not as large a gathering as was looked for.

The secretary's report showed an increase in the membership which now stands at about fifty, and also the promise of nine life members, for this next year. Thirteen meetings were held during the year at which a good average attendance was maintained and correspondence from the central dealt with. Early in the year the matter of railway accommodation was looked into and through this association a very large petition was circulated and forwarded to Ottawa asking that the route of the G. T. P. be changed and come to

Riverside. This is still a live issue with us and one that we hope the railway will deal with this winter.

Also the matter of hail insurance was dealt with and a "Local Hail Union" formed, which did business through this district last summer, very successfully. We hope to be able to have this union scheme of ours brought up at the annual convention this winter.

Our summer picnic held in July last was a success and is looked forward to as an annual event.

Our former president, Mr. Isaac Rutledge, was unanimously elected to hold the chair for another year, and James A. McConnell as vice-president.

The following directors were elected: Chas. Upsholl, W. Ellerton, W. N. Miller, Joseph Lawson, D. M. Robertson, Frank Day. The secretary-treasurer, J. H. Stevenson, declining the position on account of not having sufficient time to devote to the work was asked to act till our next meeting when a secretary-treasurer would be appointed. It was also decided to meet every two weeks, during the next three months.

Yours truly,
J. H. STEVENSON,
Acting Sec.-Treas.

Lawson, Dec. 23, 1911.

Dear Sir:—

Writing again about the car shortage at our local shipping point, Bridgeford. Our branch insisted on me taking this matter up with you and see if something cannot be done. We would be willing to send a deputation and bear any reasonable expense in the matter if only we can sell our wheat in order to buy coal and a few of the necessities of life. Trusting you are not too busy during this holiday season to advise us in the matter.

Yours truly,
Sec'y-Treas.

Lawson, Sask., Dec. 23, 1911.

Dear Sir:—

I enclose you the circular letter which you sent us a few weeks ago with most of the questions answered. A few of them are yet to be dealt with, those that require a little thought and consideration. The matter of life membership came in for considerable discussion and as we had a large number of members present and we made a special canvass for "life members" and as a result we have the promise of nine, this, I think, is a very good showing considering the fact that about 95% of our wheat is yet unsold. One of our members made the proposition, "That if Mr. Green would send us up 15 extra cars to load at Bridgeford during the next two weeks we would send him fifteen life members."

This branch joins with me in wishing you and the members of the central a Merry Xmas and a Prosperous New Year.

Yours truly,
SEC., LAWSON ASSOCIATION

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE CALLED

The Saskatchewan legislature will meet at Regina on Thursday, January 25, and the session will, for the first time, be held in the legislative chamber of the new government buildings.

AXE FALLS AT BATTLEFORD

Battleford, Sask., Jan. 8.—W. R. Ridington, Dominion land agent here, has received notice from Ottawa of his suspension. This is the first head to fall in this district.

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

THE MOTHER

By Katherine Tynan
I am the pillars of the house;
The keystone of the arch am I.
Take me away, and roof and wall
Would fall to ruin utterly.

I am the fire upon the hearth,
I am the light of the good sun,
I am the heat that warms the earth
Which else were colder than stone.

At me the children warm their hands;
I am their light of love alive.
Without me cold the hearthstone stands,
Nor could the precious children thrive.

I am the twist that holds together
The children in its sacred ring,
Their knot of love, from whose close
tether
No lost child goes a-wandering.

I am the house from floor to roof,
I deck the walls, the board I spread;
I spin the curtains, warp and woof,
And shake the down to be their bed.

I am their wall against all danger,
Their door against the wind and snow.
Thou whom a woman laid in a manger,
Take me not till the children grow!
—Woman's Journal.

TREMENDOUS VOTE BY LOS ANGELES WOMEN

Women suffrage in California has made good, and notwithstanding that the critical situation in Los Angeles called out an unusually heavy men's vote, the women voters outnumbered the men. It is estimated that between ninety and ninety-five per cent. of the registered women came to the polls, a percentage never equalled in any municipal election by men. This tremendous vote on the part of the women of Los Angeles demonstrated conclusively to all Doubting Thomases that enfranchized women will be interested in public issues; that they will vote, and that the voters will not be confined to the illiterate and corrupt. Over a thousand women volunteered their services without pay to act as deputy registration clerks in order to insure the registering of women citizens. Many of them went from house to house, others devoted their days to sitting on the portico of the city hall and registering there the many hundreds who daily flocked to have their names enrolled. And there was scarcely a bank, a business building, or a department store that did not shelter a woman for registration clerk. Women voted early. The women's interest in the election was at once made evident by the large numbers who turned out early in the morning. Here in Winnipeg I am sorry to say the women did not turn out as anticipated. There were well over a thousand women who had the right to vote in the last municipal election, and it was well under three hundred who actually registered their vote, although each had been personally notified, and many women worked strenuously to try and induce the women to do their duty on that day.

LOCHNIVAR COMES AGAIN WITH GOOD SUGGESTIONS

Here I am again, and, if anything, a firmer believer in women's rights than ever. I also think that a large number of the Western women are just like the men on the farms, so apathetic towards their business interests. We find the vast majority of the grain growers leaving their business to be transacted by other people, and these other people generally do the grain growers' business to suit themselves. The grain grower is certainly a secondary thought with them. Now, Miss Ford, don't you think the women are just as careless and indifferent as to their business and home interests? What could woman not do if she had the franchise, her dower rights, and the right of homestead entry? Just three "rights." Why she could do something. Yes, change a great many abuses that now prevail. The writer has a faint idea that when women get the franchise, many wrongs, many errors and many unjust laws will be wiped off the slate and laws enacted, reforms carried out that will make for the betterment of

humanity the world over. Too sanguine? I can never think so. Women, get busy, keep busy, and win out. The fight is on, go in to win. Now, as to the suggestions: Let the women choose two of their cleverest speakers to attend the three great conventions of the Grain Growers to be held in the three great provinces at Brandon, Regina and Edmonton. The first and last ones mentioned will be held in January. Have strong resolutions prepared on the three rights, and have them endorsed by these large conventions. These large assemblies of Grain Growers carry weight, as the Laurier government can testify. And have every delegate present help to



7272 Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

SEMI-PRINCESSE DRESS FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN 7272.

WITH HIGH NECK AND REVERS, OR V-SHAPED NECK AND COLLAR THAT CAN BE MADE ROUND OR SQUARE, WITH LONG OR ELBOW SLEEVES.

Semi-princesse frocks are exceedingly smart and exceedingly well liked this season and this one will be found excellent for small women as well as for young girls. It can be made in two quite different ways, as shown on the figure and as shown in the small view. The two effects are so essentially different that they scarcely suggest the same model, yet only the neck line and sleeves are changed. The skirt gives the tunic effect and is as smart as it is new. In the illustration chiffon broadcloth is combined with satin, but any two materials can be used.

The dress consists of blouse and skirt. The blouse is made with front and back portions and with straight sleeves that are joined to it. When made as shown on the figure the right front of the blouse is finished with a revers and the closing is made beneath it. When made as shown in the small front view, the collar finishes the neck and front edges. The skirt is made with a three-piece upper portion and a two-piece foundation.

For the 16 year size will be required 5½ yards of material 27, 3¼ yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1¼ yards 27 inches wide for the foundation and trimming, ¼ yd. 18 in. wide for collar.

The pattern, No. 7272, is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size
Name
Address

fight the battle for freedom of women's rights. The women of the West cannot afford to mince matters, everything must be done wisely and well, only by strenuous work can they ever hope to win their laurels and wear their crown on this mundane sphere.

Yours as ever,
LOCHNIVAR.

Dear Lochnivar:—The indifference of the women of the West to the question of the day, votes for women, is a splendid tribute to the men of the West. The women must surely be well content with their husbands and their homes, and have no wrongs to redress, or surely more women would take an interest. Your suggestion of sending their cleverest speaker to these conventions, is one that I would like to see followed, but these women must be strong broad minded women who have no fads, but who, for the benefit of humanity at large, can show clearly and straightforwardly that the boasted freedom of Canada and all the ranting of the universal brotherhood of man can never be of any account while one half of her people are refused a voice in the making of the laws to which they must be amenable. Yes, when the women have the right to the franchise, I feel sure that they will stand for cleaner politics, and last, but not least, a higher purity in all the relations of life. The trades and labor council stand for woman's franchise; they go further, and ask for equal pay for equal work. In some of the miners' conventions held a week or so ago, a resolution was passed to admit women and children to their unions. Wonderful work could be done if we could persuade the Grain Growers' Associations, who will be in convention this year, to put another plank in their platforms and demand "women's rights." A Grain Grower some little time ago made the remark at a convention, I think at Brandon, that women were no use to their organizations, and the reason given was "the woman has no vote." When will the Grain Growers' Associations wake up to the fact that if their women had the vote they could be of



7267 Child's Kimono Coat and Muffs, 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years.

CHILD'S KIMONO COAT AND MUFF, 7267. Muffs made to match the coats are much used for little tots this season and they are very pretty and very attractive as well as thoroughly comfortable. This coat is made in Kimono style so that it is very simple and the muff is just a plain one trimmed with fur to match the collar and cuffs. In the illustration the material is corduroy but all cloaking materials that are used for little children are appropriate. Velvet is used, rough finished cloth is much in vogue and broadcloth is always pretty and always fashionable.

The coat is made in two pieces that are joined at the back. The neck edge can be finished either with a cape collar or with a narrow round collar. The sleeves are finished with bands and cuffs. The muff is of the fashionable soft sort, made in one piece, softly lined and wadded.

For the 2 year size will be required 4 yards of material 27, 3 yards 36, 1¼ yards 44 inches wide with 3¼ yards of fur banding.

The pattern, No. 7267, is cut in sizes for children of 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size
Name
Address

immense value in any and every political fight. For instance, at the last general election so many of the farmers could not take a day off to record their vote. Many of them were threshing or expecting the threshers, and it did not matter to them who got into Parliament. It would have been a great advantage to them, if they could have sent their wives in to vote and thus save them probably both time and money. If women could only be made to realize their power, that if they will only make up their mind and will to have the vote, they can have it, I feel assured, before even the end of 1912.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick in her address at the National Convention in Louisville, said: "So much attention has been given to the growth and development of the cause of women's suffrage, that the effect of suffrage work on the women themselves has been lost sight of, or has been little considered, but today it is becoming clear that the cause of suffrage is more valuable to the individual woman than she is to the cause. The reason is that this movement has the great though silent force of revolution behind it. Now, the woman's suffrage movement offers the broadest field for contact with life. It offers first and foremost co-operation of the most effective kind with others. It offers responsibility in the life of the community and the nation. It offers opportunities for varied and far-reaching service. To all, it gives a wider horizon in the recognition of one fact, that the broadest human aims, and the highest human ideals are an integral part of the lives of women."

Glad to hear from you again, Lochnivar, and glad of your support in the stand that I have taken that the time is now, and that we cannot prepare the way too quickly for systematic work for "votes for women."

Dear Mary Ford:—I got your letter the other day, so I thought I would answer it now. You will please excuse me for not answering it sooner, but I was away from home when your letter came to Indian Head. Yes, I do believe in votes for women. I think a woman should have the same rights as a man has in voting. I also think that women should have the same rights in homesteading as the men. Young women from the ages of 18 to 21, also married women and widows should be allowed to homestead. I am doing all I can for women's rights. I have sent in one petition with 74 names on it, and I have got another petition form almost ready to send in to you, so you see I am trying to do all I can for women's rights. The women have to work hard to help to build up the country, and I say, why should they not have their privileges and equal rights of homesteading? Yes, I am with you in the belief that the time has come to demand the same moral responsibility from all men. Women have looked in the past for help from the men, but they have failed to get it, therefore they must look to themselves now, and that is the reason why I think that women should have their rights.

I like The Grain Growers' Guide, and think it is the best paper I have taken

NEW PATTERN SERVICE

We are giving our readers a new and improved pattern service, and we would ask our lady readers to state the date of the paper in which the pattern appears, so that there will be no confusion. This will only be necessary for a few weeks. To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide. Our new patterns will surely delight the women on our Western farms.



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Winnipeg, Man.

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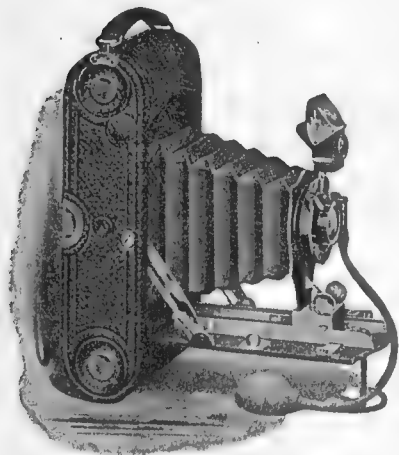
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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

up. I like to read the Sunshine Guild
and Young Folks Circle and the Home
page. Taking it all through, I think
The Guide is the best magazine printed.
From your friend,
W. H. McMASTER.
Indian Head.

Michigan Farmers take advanced stand.
Will vote only for candidates who pro-
mise to support equal suffrage.

Illinois Farmers, 8000 strong, endorse
votes for women.

National and many state granges want
square deal for farmers' wives.

Bishop of Oxford wants women to
vote in church affairs—says their ex-
clusion is a shame.

WHAT WE NEED

"Yes, indeed, I believe in a club.
Dear as woman's home is to her, it
should not occupy all her thought and
her activity. If it does, she will inevitably
grow to be selfish, narrow and inelastic.
Many women limit their interests to their
church work, but is not this a mistake?
Ought we not to seek the steady improve-
ment of our minds, and can we do this
better than by intellectual effort in com-
pany with others? Women in the country
reside remote from intellectual centres,
and have fewer opportunities for culture
than their city friends. Their daily
work is exacting and arduous. We have
found that our neighboring club, in which
we study the history of our country, and
the careers of its great men, and write
papers on subjects of mutual interest
is a great help in meeting our mental
needs. We follow a subscribed program,
and at our alternate meetings the hostess
furnishes a musical or literary entertain-
ment of some description. We prohibit
refreshments at our ordinary meetings.
MRS. A. M.

A WELCOME MEMBER

I have always wanted to belong to a
good club, but living in the country and
being so busy all the time, I could not.
The only free time for me is in the evening,
and I do not like to take my little four-
year-old girl and drive eight or ten miles
with her when she ought to be in bed.

A MOTHER.
Our Home Interests Club, requiring
no dues, no personal attendance, and no
effort on the part of the members beyond
reading this page, sympathizing with its
aims and writing helpful letters, meets
the precise wants of this mother who very
properly decides to stay at home with her
little girl rather than take her out when
she should be asleep. It meets the needs,
too, and asks the co-operation of such
excellent club women as the one who tells
us of the wide-awake group in her neigh-
borhood.

MARY FORD.

"Every woman is an instinctive mother,
whether an actual one or not. This
sense of motherhood directs women in
politics as in other things. And women
know that children have been robbed
of their school rights, have been menaced
by gambling houses and brothels, have
been ground between economic mill-
stones, have been exposed to disease and
danger of maiming in unsanitary and
badly-equipped factories, and that all
these wrongs are based on degraded
politics. Women instinctively seek the
kind of politics that will right these
wrongs."—May Robson.

Home Cookery

DIFFERENT WAYS TO COOK EGGS

Eggs and Kidney Omelette.—Three
eggs, one ounce of butter, one sheep's
kidney, seasoning, half a teaspoonful of
chopped onion and parsley. Beat the
eggs well. Melt half an ounce of butter
in the frying pan and add the meat and
vegetables, cooking them until tender.
Add these to the beaten eggs, seasoned
to taste with salt and pepper. Melt
the rest of the butter in the frying pan,
and brush it all over the pan. Pour the
mixture in and let it cook for about
three minutes, turn it on to a fireproof
dish and bake another three minutes.
Serve at once.

Indian Eggs.—Six poached eggs on nice-
ly fried slices of bread, one small onion,
one pint of milk, one ounce of dripping,
one teaspoonful of flour, one tablespoonful
of curry powder. Slice the onion very
finely. Melt the butter in a saucepan;
put in the onion and fry it a nice brown.
Add the flour and curry powder, and fry

again for about four minutes. Add the
milk, mixing it in smoothly. Bring to the
boil, stirring it all the time. Let it
simmer for ten minutes. Then strain it
over the poached eggs.

Tomatoes and Eggs.—Take two large
tomatoes, two eggs, one ounce of butter,
two slices of buttered toast. Put the
tomatoes into a basin of boiling water;
let them stand for two minutes, then
peel and cut them into slices. Put them
into a saucepan with the butter, pepper
and salt. Let them stew gently for
fifteen minutes. Beat up the eggs,
add to the tomatoes, and stir the mixture
over the fire until it is thick. Serve very
hot.

Omelette.—Three eggs, one ounce of
butter, one dessertspoonful of castor
sugar, a few drops of vanilla flavoring.
Beat the eggs well. Stir in the sugar
until the mixture thickens. Add the
flavoring. Melt the butter in a frying
pan. Pour in the mixture, let it cook for
a minute or two till set. Then put it
in a hot oven to bake for seven minutes.
Turn the omelette out on a sheet of
kitchen paper sprinkled with sugar.
Lightly spread some jam over it and
double it in half.

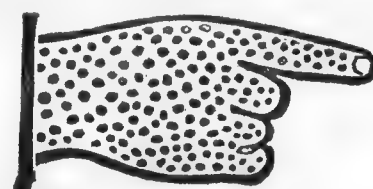
Egg Sauce for Fish.—One hard boiled
egg, one ounce of butter, half a pint of
milk or fish stock, three-quarters of an
ounce of flour, salt and pepper. Melt
the butter and stir in the flour smoothly
over the fire for a minute or two. Be
careful not to allow it to brown. Next
add the milk and some of the stock.
When the sauce begins to boil and thicken
add the chopped boiled egg and seasoning.
This sauce is used chiefly with boiled cod.

Rabbit Soup.—One rabbit, a Spanish
onion, a stick of celery, a turnip, some
stock, a bunch of herbs, thickening of
flour, a little cream (if at hand), pepper,
salt. Skin and wash the rabbit and set
aside the head, liver and kidneys for
gravy. Boil the rabbit in water, then
strain it off and add the vegetables and
herbs, etc. Cook in the stock till the
meat drops off the bones. Take it out,
cut the meat into small, neat pieces,
putting back the bones and odds and
ends into the soup. Boil for another
hour, then strain and thicken to a cream-
like consistency with the flour. One
rabbit should make nearly two quarts
of soup, and milk will answer it as well
as stock; more of whichever is used can
be added to make up the required quan-
tity after the soup is strained. When
thickened add the pieces of rabbit to the
soup to heat before sending to the table.

A BUSINESS MAN'S GREATEST LOSS

Is his temper—and this expensive irritability comes from
fatigue. A cup of Bovril at 11 or between 4 and 5, or a
Bovril Sandwich, quickly restores the good temper and cheerful
energy which are the most valuable of business assets, and
which cannot exist where nourishment is lacking

ALL THAT IS **BOVRIL** GOOD IN BEEF



COUNT THE DOTS

\$100.

GIVEN AWAY

TO THE PERSONS COUNTING THE DOTS IN
THIS HAND, and many other prizes according to the
Simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

This is a chance for clever persons to WIN CASH and other
PRIZES with a little effort. COUNT THE DOTS IN THE HAND
and write the number that you count on a sheet of paper or post
card and mail to us and we will let you know at once if you are a
winner. AN EXTRA PRIZE of \$10.00 will be given for the
nearest correct count.

MENTION
THIS PAPER

DOMINION PREMIUM CO.,
214 St. James Street, - Montreal, P. Q.

THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

What Erasmus, the prophet of the
Renaissance, and Luther, the prophet
of the reformation, have to say about
the education of children may be carefully
read and pondered upon in the twentieth
century. Erasmus in meeting the objec-
tions, which, strange to say, are heard
still today, met them by the same argu-
ments with which we may still success-
fully meet them.

"You say," says Erasmus, "that you
have no time to educate your children.
If you will give up some of your foolish
pleasures, if you will give up some of
your useless avocations, and especially
if you will devote less time to your sense-
less social functions, you will have time
enough to educate your children. You
have no money. No money! Why, you
pay less for your teachers than you pay
for your cook."

"You mothers are more particular to
dress your children than to educate them.
You are anxious for their hats and their
dresses that they should appear well.
If you must gratify your vanity by dress-
ing anybody, buy a monkey and dress
him. You say that education impairs
the health. I should certainly always
advise moderation in the amount of
mental exertion demanded, but I have
little patience with critics who only become
anxious about the youthful constitution
when education is mooted, but who are
indifferent to the far more certain risks
of overfeeding, late hours, and unsuitable
dressing in the classes about whom I am
here concerned."

Luther's utterances are equally force-
ful. When advocating the obligation of
the State to educate the children, he said:

"Since we are all required, and especial-
ly the magistrates, above all other things
to educate the youth who are born and
are growing up among us, and to train
them up in the way of virtue, it is needful
that we have schools, preachers and
pastors. If the parents will not reform,
they must go their way to ruin; but if
the young are neglected, and left without
education, it is the fault of the State,
and the effect will be that the country
will swarm with vile and lawless people,
so that our safety, no less than the
command of God requireth us to see and
ward off this evil."

"Put a fence around matrimony and
immediately every man and woman will
be scrambling to get inside. As it is,
it is so easy that they are suspicious of
it. When marriage becomes a privilege
of the elect, then everybody will elect
to take advantage of the privilege."

—Helen Rowland.

"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

THE CHAP WHO'S DOWN

Sometimes the chap who's down won't want to tell you

Of his many tribulations and his cares;
He knows that sympathy means next to nothing,

When he very badly needs repairs.

The chap who's down won't care to beg you

For a loan or for your good advice;
But if your common sense begins to work right,

You'll help the guy before he's put on ice.

We've a way of being very, very sorry

When to help a fellow is too late;

When a chap is down, go down into your pockets,

For gates ajar and lilies don't you wait.
—Florida Times Union.

My dear Nephews and Nieces:—We want you to help us to introduce The Grain Growers' Guide to your teachers. I feel assured that your teachers will be interested when they realize that this magazine will help them to teach the essential elements of farming, home-making, and how to use intelligently your hands, eyes and mind. I am glad to say that our kind editor has reduced the cost of our paper to the teachers, and I hope to be able through this page to give much valuable information on many subjects that will be a help to the children and also to their teachers. It is absolutely essential that the schools should give instructions in the principles of agriculture and domestic science, along with the regular school work. Bring the Progress Club before the teacher or teachers, in your nearest school. Impress upon everybody you meet the importance of this Progress movement. In each issue of our paper will appear many carefully written and well edited items of news about Progress and discoveries. These articles will be arranged so as to show the relations of the school and educational processes to these affairs of daily life. Industrial training which will fit a girl to do work in the home, which will fit a boy to work in a shop if in the city, to work on a farm if in the country, is the most important of all training aside from that which develops character, and it is a grave reproach to us as a nation that we have permitted our training to lead the children away from the farm and shop instead of towards them. Therefore it will be the aim of this page to help both teachers and children in a practical way to enable even the humblest child to make a start along the right line which I hope to show very clearly. Cut out and paste the rules of the Progress Club in the front of your school readers, and don't forget to talk of them everywhere you go.

I want lots of letters during the next month, so hurry up, nephews and nieces, and let me see how many of you are really interested in this idea of a new Club.

YOUR OWN UNCLE WEST.

HOW MARGARET WILSON GAVE UP HER LIFE

The name of Margaret Wilson will never be forgotten in Scotland. She was the daughter of a Scottish farmer who lived about 250 years ago. At that time there was a great persecution going on in Scotland, and all people who would not worship God in the way that the law ordered were put in prison and often killed.

Margaret Wilson felt that she could not obey the law, as her conscience told her she ought to worship God in some

other way. So she was put in prison, though quite a young girl, with an older woman, Margaret McLauchlan. Soon afterwards she was sentenced to death, but her father went to Edinburgh and persuaded the council to pardon her. The pardon, however, had to be sent to London first to be signed, and the council never intended that she should be really pardoned. For, eleven days after they had sent the pardon to London, they ordered the two Margarets to be put to death, as the pardon had not come back. But it took more than a fortnight in those days to get from Edinburgh to London and back, so it was impossible for the pardon to be back in eleven days. So on May 11, 1685, the two Margarets were tied to two stakes driven into the bed of the river at low tide. The stake to which Margaret Wilson was fastened was higher up the bank than the other, and just behind it, so that she could see all that happened to her companion. A large crowd of people stood by.

Slowly the tide came in, and soon the older woman was drowning. The last sound she heard in life were the strains of the twenty-fifth Psalm being sung by her companion higher up the bank. The soldiers thought that Margaret Wilson would give up her religion when she saw that the other Margaret was dead, but they were wrong. Calmly, as the water rose higher and higher about her, she opened her Bible and read in a loud voice of triumph the eighth chapter of Romans: "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?" Then she bent her head and prayed, and while her eyes were thus closed the water swept over her.

"Give her one last chance!" shouted the people, so they drew her up and asked her:

"Will you obey the law, and worship God as the law orders?"

"No," was her reply, "I cannot. I am one of Christ's children. Let me go."

So they let her down again.

When it was all over, and the tide had gone back, their friends cut the cords and carried away the bodies. They buried them together in the quiet graveyard at Wigtown, and to-day, on the top of a hill near by, stands a handsome monument in memory of their brave lives.

POOR LITTLE NOBODY'S CAT

Wretchedly homesick, frightened, forlorn,
She peers through the windows with wistful great eyes;

O, the quiet within; all in vain does she mourn,
Abandoned, deserted, unheeded her cries—
Poor little nobody's cat!

Once she was petted; soft hands smoothed the coat

So glossy and sleek, now all cobwebs and burrs;

What visions of past joys before her eyes float—

When milk and good meat in abundance were hers—

When she was somebody's cat.

But gone now the summer, and summer friends, too;

"Poor pussy must forage—she'll hunt," so they said;

"'Tis a pity to leave her, but what can we do?"—

And away in their auto they heartlessly sped,

Leaving the poor little cat.

Beneath the piazza, bare ground for a bed,
Three diminutive kittens—alas for their fate,

With starvation before them!—unhoused and unfed,

Nigh frantic with hunger, the coming await.

Of poor little nobody's cat.

O sad little mother cat, faithful and true,
Big-eyed with hunger, abandoned, forlorn,

Left to "forage" alas, where the mice were so few

'Twere better for her had she never been born—

Poor little nobody's cat!

—Luella C. Poole, in Our Dumb Animals.

YOUR GROCER HAS AUTHORITY



He knows he can sell Blue Ribbon Tea and feels sure he will satisfy his customer, for Blue Ribbon is known far and wide as excellent tea, but more than that, he is authorized to refund a customer's money if it does not please in every way.



The Lamp That Saves The Eyes

Children naturally never think of possible strain on their eyesight when poring over a fascinating book.

It is up to you to see they do not ruin their young eyes these long evenings by reading under a poor light.

The Rayo Lamp is an insurance against eye troubles, alike for young and old.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp, but it is constructed on the soundest scientific principles, and there is not a better lamp made at any price.

It is easy on the eye because its light is so soft and white and widely diffused. And a Rayo Lamp never flickers.

Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and rewick. Solid brass throughout, with handsome nickel finish; also in many other styles and finishes.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited



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If You Wear

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PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

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Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by MARGARET SHIELDS

Headquarters:

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee\$1.00
S. G. Badges (ladies)35
S. G. Badges (gentlemen's)35
S. G. Buttons (children's)05

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club Room at 328 Hargrave Street.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

MOTTO

My hands were strong in fancied strength,
But not in power divine,
To take up many tasks at length
Which were not His, but mine;
The Master came and touched my hands
And power was in His own,
But mine since then have powerless been,
Save His were laid thereon;
"And it is only thus," said He,
"That I can work My works in thee."

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

The wonderful shower of toys, dollies, garments, furs, rubbers, shoes, chocolate, home made candies, jams, etc., still continues and we will indeed be able to do good work not only for the "Toy Mission" but for the lonely and needy cases during the winter months. It is a wonderful thing to see the loving thought in every parcel, every thing is so clean and carefully patched and mended. The children's garments sent in have been a real joy to the nurses working among the sick ones of our city. A musical box was enclosed in one parcel and a nurse came in and was delighted to take it to the fever ward where the children would be alone on Christmas Day and you may rest assured that much joy will radiate from this one gift alone. Just how many hearts have been comforted it is hard to guess, but it certainly must be a very large number indeed. Again God's richest blessing be with you one and all and may we increase and multiply our sunshine work during the year of 1912.

Yours lovingly,
In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

WANTED

Toys, games, picture books, books, home made candy, garments, picture post cards, papers, Sunday School papers, etc. Anything you don't want please send to Sunshine. Any number of picture books (home made) can be of use among my sick little ones. House books, flower books, furniture books, any kind and every kind of post card books, etc.

LETTER OF THANKS

Dear Margaret:—I am writing to thank you for your great kindness to us this Christmas. I don't know how to thank you enough for what you have done for us. We had a very nice Christmas and the children were just delighted with the dolls and things you sent them; and the coat was just lovely for Edith; it fits her fine. Dear Margaret, if you hear of any lady that would like any ironing done, I would be glad if you would think of me, and thanking you ever so much for your kindness.

E. B.
Winnipeg, Man.

LETTER OF THANKS FROM 'SAD CASE'

Dear Margaret:—I am writing to try to thank you for your great kindness to my husband and myself, and also your dear friends who have sent us both money and clothing. We received the parcel containing blankets, bed spread, and plum

pudding sent by you from Eaton's through the Rev. Mr. Green, of Diamond City, yesterday for which we sincerely thank you. They were just what we were needing. We have had some very kind letters which I shall always keep. We hope to be able to pass every kindness shown to us on to someone else who may be in need in less than a year from now. We wish you and all our kind friends every happiness this Christmas time.

We remain yours very gratefully,
YOUR FRIEND.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Toy Mission

Previously acknowledged	\$283.45
Miss Agnes Laing and Friends	5.50
Mrs. J. Hoskin	.50
Sister Martha, Cheadle	1.00
Collected by Mary Ann Still	2.10
Mrs. Nellie McDonald	1.50
Mrs. Dan Aitken	1.25
Josiah Bennett	1.80
Clifford Rich	.50
Collected by Donald McLeod	3.00
Collected by Edna Pears	1.16
C. & P., Macgregor	1.10
Dorothy Ryan, Rosser	1.35
Gospel Mission, Logan Ave., Wpg.	4.63
Miss Susan T. Jansen, per Mrs. Brino	.35
W. T. McCready	1.50
Miss Gilchrist and Friends	17.72
Mr. Fawcett and Friends	10.25
Mrs. Kilgour	.60

SUNSHINE FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	23.07
C. & P., Macgregor	.10
Katie T. Jansen	.05

Mrs. Kennedy, Douglas, Man.—Many thanks for kind letter and very handsome sum of ten dollars, which I am going to use for our Toy Mission. I also received parcel which you sent. God bless you for your loving heart, and your very great help to me in providing for so many poor little mites.

Ruby and Roy Leitch.—Your kind letter with enclosure of one dollar was received. Many thanks. We are going to hold our Toy Mission on the 12th of this month and hope to have a very fine time.

Mrs. J. H. Newman.—I am deeply grateful for your very kind letter and enclosure of three dollars, which will help along our good work.

Mr. Fawcett, Ochre River, Man.—I am deeply grateful to you and your kind friends for the ten dollars and twenty-five cents sent in, and you may be quite assured that this will be a great help in comforting many lonely hearts.

James and Bernard Beaver, St. James.—You have indeed done well in collecting \$4.15 and I feel assured that you will thoroughly enjoy the sight of all our little orphans at the Toy Mission. God bless your loving hearts.

S. Henderson and Children, Kinley, Sask.—I am deeply grateful for the eight dollars sent in. While I make a great deal of the toys and candies, we still give away a very large number of boots, stockings, mitts, caps and various articles suitable for the winter days. God bless your children. Give them my love. Immediately after the Toy Mission I will write to them.

Lillian Russel, Ninette, Man.—Dear little Sunshine Friend.—I must thank you and your splendid branch of Sunshiners for the help so kindly sent.

H. Chester, Hiawatha School District.—Thank your boys for their splendid help for our Sunshine work. I trust that many other Sunday Schools will follow their splendid example. It is simply marvelous to me how the Sunshine appeals to boys and girls, young and old, and one and all are anxious to do something for Sunshine. The motto has been carried out in a very real way this Christ-

mas time. "Do something for somebody quick."

Mrs. Hilda M. Brown, Rokeby, Sask.—Many thanks indeed for your kindness in sending donations to the Guild. Yes, our people are very grateful, and it is wonderful to see how very soon they seem to get on their feet, and turn round to help somebody else.

Mrs. J. Bigg, Roseisle Ladies' Aid.—The boxes of clothing arrived safely and were repacked and shipped out as soon as possible. From time to time you will see many acknowledgements and will just understand how far-reaching the Christmas work has been.

Dear Margaret:—We are wondering if we cannot send a box for the poor of Winnipeg, but do not know where to send garments for women. Perhaps you could tell us. We would like to do something for the children, too. We had a collection of about ten dollars taken at our Christmas tree entertainment and we wish to devote that for the sick or needy of Winnipeg. Kindly write us what we might do. Would you like us to use the money in buying material and make garments or send you the money? Can you use men's shoes or garments, or send us the address of those who can? We have also a great many Northern Messengers and some children's papers. We would send them and pay the postage to any one who could use them or distribute them.

MRS. M. L. CUMMING.

Mrs. Cumming, Dear Friend.—We will be delighted to have all the clothing, papers, pictures, anything that you can send us. Thank you for your kind thought of the Guild.

MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—Having been interested in the noble work you are doing, we thought we would like to help you in some way. We are a Sunday School class of seven boys. Our Sunday School teacher suggested we would organize and try and find a suitable name for our organization. We then decided to name it the "Cheerful Volunteers. We then decided to raise one dollar per month, and at our Sunday School picnic we raised a little more by selling ice cream, which makes a total of \$20 which we hope will help to bring Sunshine and happiness to some of the dear little children who need it. We would like if you would print this letter in your valuable paper, as it might be the means of other Sunday School classes adopting the same plan, and it also helps the scholars to feel that they have done a little to brighten the pathway of the dear little lambs who so need our sympathy and kindness. Wishing you every success in your noble work, we are

THE CHEERFUL VOLUNTEERS
of the Union S. S. of Carroll, Man.

Dear Madam:—Enclosed find the sum of \$2.25, as per collection for Sunshine Guild. Had I received your letter earlier I believe that I could have obtained names enough to have filled the sheet. I take much pleasure in doing this for your Guild, knowing as I do what the lives of children are who live in the slums of our large cities.

Wishing you success in your work,
Yours truly,
Golden Stream, JOHN E. THOMSON.

Dear Madam:—Please find enclosed a cheque for \$25.00. Will you kindly use the proceeds in whatever way you think will do the most good. I notice that you acknowledge anything of this kind in your page of 'The Grain Growers' Guide'; if you do so in this case please do not put in my name. Wishing your work every success, I remain,
Yours truly,

A FRIEND.

Margaret Funk, Laird, Sask.—My dear little Sunshine friend, the German

story books will be very acceptable as we have many little German children in the North end to whom I will be glad to send these. Write again and try and form a branch of Sunshine in your school.

Mrs. Nina Craig, Dewsbury, Man.—Many thanks, indeed, for the Sunday school cards and books. These picture books are always a great delight to the children, and they especially delight Margaret as they give a treble joy in the work. First, to the one who makes them; second, to Margaret; and thirdly, to the child who receives them. In this way a perfect chain of joy and gladness will be formed this Christmas time.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE SUNSHINE GUILD

Constitution.

Article I.

Name.

Sec. 1. This society shall be a branch society of The Grain Growers' Guide Sunshine Guild.

Sec. 2. The name shall be the (write in the name of your club).

Article II.

Object.

The object of this society shall be typified in the following pledge:
I will try never to worry or fret about anything.

I will try to be as happy as I can and to make everybody happy as far as I can.

I will try to be loving, helpful and kind to everybody and to every living thing.

If I ever fail in trying to do these things, I will "try, try again."

By-Laws.

Article I.

Officers.

Sec. 1. The officers of the society shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

Sec. 2. New officers shall be elected every four weeks.

Article II.

Duties of Officers.

Sec. 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the society.

Sec. 2. The vice-president shall preside in the absence of the president.

Sec. 3. The secretary shall keep a record of the meetings of the society; keep a full list of members; and shall send a monthly report to The Grain Growers' Guide Sunshine Guild.

Sec. 4. The duties of the treasurer shall be to receive all money belonging to the society, and all the articles made for distribution by the society.

Article III.

Duties of Members.

The duties of the members shall be to sign the pledge card, and try every day to be cheery and loving. Their dues for the society shall consist of one kind act a day, and they shall be expected to help in whatever way they can at the meetings of the society.

Article IV.

Meetings.

Sec. 1. The meetings of the society shall be held every (Saturday), at the homes of the members at two o'clock in the afternoon (or any time fixed).

Sec. 2. The following shall be the order of exercises:

Roll call.
Reading of report of last meeting by secretary.
Reciting of Sunshine Pledge by all the members.

Short program.
Sunshine work.
Sunshine games.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name
Address
Age

THIS FASCINATING DRESS \$6.49

Just one of many wonderful values that the Robert Simpson Co. is now offering in their new

MIDWINTER SALE CATALOGUE

that is just off the press. If you haven't received your copy, your name on a post card will bring it. But just as a foretaste, order this dress to-day---You'll be delighted with it.

We Pay All The Delivery Charges

Whether you order fifty cents' or fifty dollars' worth of merchandise from us, we pay all delivery charges on everything in this catalogue. And if you're not satisfied with what you receive, send it back in good order within seven days, and we will pay all express charges both ways. This is the Simpson simplified system of shopping by mail.

This dress is SIMPSON MADE, which means that experts designed it, experts made it in the Simpson work rooms, and more important still it was inspected the Simpson way, not one little defect was passed. We bought too many yards of the cloth and want to clear it out quickly, hence the great saving in price to you.

Misses' Sizes

Years	14	16	18
Length	33	35	37
Bust	32	34	36

Women's Sizes

Waist	23	24	25	26	28	29
Bust	32	34	36	38	40	40
Length	38	39	40	41	42	42

Order Number G90581

This attractive dress for women or misses, is splendidly made from richly finished lustre. The shoulders are made so as to give a dainty kimona effect. The pretty yoke of fine net lace is outlined with a new rolling rever and a square-designed black satin collar comes over the shoulders from the back and continues to the waist-line at front; the lower part of sleeves trimmed to match. Skirt made with correct and graceful lines, fastens at left side of front panel, which is finished with small black satin buttons. Colors, black, navy or green. Sale **\$6.49**
Price

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY
TORONTO LIMITED.

News from Ottawa

After Steel Bounties

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—This week the framing of legislation has engaged the particular attention of the ministers and they say that everything will be in shape to have business rushed when the House meets. The bill to consolidate the Manitoba Grain and Inspection Acts has been printed in practically the same form as it was left after passing the senate last year and will be proceeded with by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, at an early date.

It is stated that efforts are being made to have what will practically be a national convention of agriculturists in Ottawa in February. Delegates will gather during the month to attend the annual meetings

of the Canadian Grain Seed Association, the Canadian Fruit Growers' Association, and the Canadian Live Stock Association. If a general conference is held Hon. Martin Burrell will preside over the gatherings.

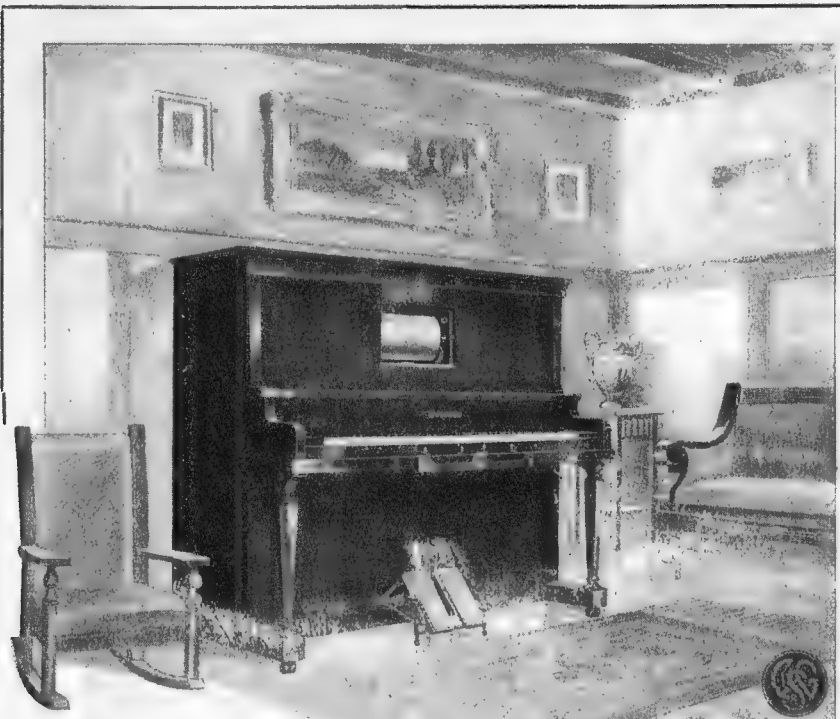
The "Steal" Gang

The representatives of the steel companies were in the capital yesterday in regard to the renewal of the bounties on steel which expired on June 31 last. Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, is keeping his own counsel in regard to the matter and declines to be drawn into a definite statement when questioned as to the rumors which appear period-

ically in the financial columns of the Montreal newspapers to the effect that the bounties will certainly be renewed. The reticence of Mr. White is but natural and in this respect he will probably prove to be just as canny as was his predecessor, Hon. W. S. Fielding. Any stock broker, or combination of stock brokers, who could get an advance tip that the bounties are to be renewed could, naturally, make a nice little clean up by investing heavily in steel stocks, hence the necessity for extreme caution on the part of the finance minister, more particularly on the eve of the delivery of his budget statement when such an announcement would most likely be made. There is no good reason for believing at the present moment that such an announcement is to be expected. Of course the steel interests want to have the bounties renewed. A few weeks ago a deputation representing practically all the steel companies in the Dominion waited upon the government and suggested a partial renewal

of the bounties without delay. Then they suggested that the tariff commission at an early date conduct an inquiry into the steel business. They felt confident that if this were done the government would be convinced that it would be in the best interests of the Dominion to give the industry more protection, either in the form of increased duties or a renewal of the bounties in full, or perhaps both. In the meanwhile, however, they thought that it was necessary that the bounties on steel rods should be renewed without delay, and the request was repeated yesterday.

That the bounties constituted a heavy drain on the treasury of the country is shown by the statement of the sums paid out when they were in force. They show that for the year ending June 30 last when they expired, the steel companies received \$1,597,663. During the 28 years the bounties were in force in one form and another \$21,631,700 was paid to support the steel industry.



The First Artistic Player-Piano at a
Moderate Price

The Everson

With Twelve Rolls of Music and Bench

Price \$550

\$25.00 Down and \$15.00 a Month

Here is a new Player-Piano from the hands of the leading experts in the player industry. For more than four years the men whose genius produced the greatest instruments of modern times have been engaged in building the Everson player.

**The Instrument that has bridged the gap between
the \$550 price and the \$800 quality**

The manufacturers of the Everson Piano are recognized throughout Canada as the leading specialists in player construction. They know the player business as no one else. They know every instrument upon the market in Europe as well as in America—the good points of each, and its shortcomings.

Based on this knowledge they make the unequivocal statement—
That no other player-piano of popular price approaches the Everson Piano in musical quality or constructional soundness.

The Opportunity the Everson Player Presents

The introduction of this splendid new moderate priced piano-player is doubly welcome at the present time.

To those who have desired to purchase a player-piano either as a gift or for themselves, it represents a golden opportunity.

Think what the Everson Piano—manufactured, guaranteed and sold to you by one of the foremost houses in the music industry—means.

Here is a piano of the kind that everyone wants—a piano with every good feature of the ordinary instrument available for hand playing and for practice, and in addition a piano which anyone can play.

Its moderate price and low terms upon which it is sold, put it within the reach of even the modest income.

The rich musical tone of the Everson, its even scale and perfect action, its dignified appearance, commend it to the most critical music lover, while all questions to its durability and the permanence of its fine features is set at rest by the reputation of its makers.

Briefly described, the Everson Piano presents the appearance of an upright piano of regular type. It has a keyboard which may be used in the ordinary way for hand playing and practice. A few simple movements convert it into player-piano and it may then be played by anyone, wholly irrespective of musical knowledge, with the correctness and expression of a trained musician.

The payment of \$25 places this superb instrument in your home. Monthly, quarterly or full payments arranged on the balance.

**A complete stock of Edison and Victor Talking
Machines—Moderate Terms**

Write for Booklet: "The Player and the Ability to Play It"

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd.

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GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

ARE YOU CONVINCED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

**INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the
Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.**

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

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FERNS

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Flowering Plants

EDMONTON: ALTA.

**During May and June we have an abundant supply of CABBAGE, CAULI-
FLOWER and TOMATO Plants.—Visit our greenhouses when in the City**

Premier Borden has been the recipient of many congratulations because of the New Year's honor conferred upon him. He has been made an Imperial Privy Councillor and is now one of half a dozen Canadians entitled to be called "the Right Honorable." No authoritative explanation has been given as to why the premier was not given a knighthood. It has not been announced that he declined it and a fair inference probably is that Mr. Borden intimated that he would rather wait till he had made some contribution to Imperial policy. Otherwise the principle of automatically honoring every political leader who carries an election would have been established. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not given a knighthood until after the government had evolved the Imperial preference and he became a "Right Honorable" later. It is worth while noting perhaps that for the first time since confederation both the premier and the leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament will possess a title which satisfied the late Mr. Gladstone and the present British premier, Mr. Asquith. The big interests were recognized in the knighthoods given to Rodolphe Forget, the Montreal stock market wizard, and Mr. Edmund Osler, the Toronto financial magnate. One critic in commenting on the tendency to confer honors on financial men rather than those who have won distinction in other walks of life, consoles himself with the thought that, at any rate, they can afford it.

The interesting announcement is made in the government press today that the bill dealing with the new tariff commission is being drafted by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, no doubt with the assistance and consent of Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, and Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs. The commission it is stated will have no

executive functions. Its chief business will be to report to the government findings of facts and evidence, and the government will continue, as at the present time, to control all tariff changes. This is about what was expected. The report that Hon. Geo. E. Foster will retire from the government to become the chairman of the commission can be dismissed as entirely improbable. Mr. Foster is too fond of displaying his administrative capacity and political life to consent to become a mere machine to record facts and figures for any government. Besides, owing to his experience, he is needed in the House by the prime minister. Mr. Borden will doubtless, for some time at any rate, lean more heavily for support on the ex-minister of finance than on any of his less experienced colleagues who have yet to get their full stride in federal public affairs.

CONSERVATIVES WIN IN P. E. I.

The Conservatives swept Prince Edward Island in the provincial elections held on Jan. 8, only two Liberals being elected, with a third seat doubtful in a house of 29 members.


THE RITZ

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COOKED MEAL HERE**

**AFTERNOON TEA A SPECIALTY
PRIVATE PARTIES BY
APPOINTMENT**



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 8, 1912)

Wheat.—Another week has seen the expected revival after the holidays, with an improved demand and a better all round feeling in the market. The percentage of high grade wheat is diminishing a little, but this was to be expected in view of the fact that strenuous attempts are now going to be made to get low grade wheat out of the Northern and Western parts of the wheat belt. A disturbing feature has been the increase by nearly two millions in the Canadian "visible," while terminal elevator stocks have also heavily increased. It would seem that with reasonable deliveries at the terminals those elevators must be filled in a very few weeks time. However, it must be remembered that the full elevator storage cannot be taken advantage of by reason of the numerous grades. Farmers will do well to follow with closest attention the negotiations now in progress between the Saskatchewan government and the two big railway systems looking to the opening of the Duluth route for our Western grain. It is expected these negotiations will result in the route being opened, but so far there is no official announcement. Any grain that can be received at our lake terminals can also be received at Duluth, as there are drying facilities there which will care for all off grade grain. Again we would urge farmers to examine frequently the Car Order Book, and insist that any improper handling of same be at once reported. Continually we hear of Car Order Books being padded with names of farmers who have no grain left to ship, or with spurious names.

The damage by rust in the Argentine has helped to make our market this last week, but that rust damage may or may not be over estimated. The smutty, tough and rejected wheats are all heavily penalized, and more than ever it is demonstrated this year what a benefit a good sample market would be. It seems generally believed now that eastern all-rail shipments will be much less than have been counted on purely owing to the inability of the railways, and this may result in cars being taken westward instead of being used between Fort William and the Atlantic Coast.

Oats.—The intense cold has stimulated the market for feeding stuffs all over the continent, and oats have moved up a little in sympathy with American oats and foreign. We do not look for much change in oats in the immediate future except that there will be a demand for No. 1 C. W.'s at a premium over 2 C. W.'s, clean heavy oats being wanted in the east for seed. Now is the time for farmers to ship their No. 1 C. W. oats if they have any.

Barley.—At last the barley market has suddenly awakened with a sharp advance in sympathy with the increased prices on the American side. Barley should hold the advance or do a little better. Farmers will do well before shipping high class barley to write us and send samples, as high class barley may be more profitably marketed at Minneapolis.

Flax.—Flax has also improved, as we predicted some time ago it would, but may be high enough now for the time being, No. 1 Northwest flax selling the last two days at \$2.00 per bushel in store Fort William. This grade, however, is the one most wanted, and the spread has widened between No. 1 Northwest and No. 1 Manitoba, bringing the No. 1 Manitoba down to practically a carrying charge under the May option.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Jan.	May	New	July
Jan. 3	94½	99½	99½	100½
Jan. 4	94½	101½	100½	101½
Jan. 5	95	101	100	101
Jan. 6	95	101	100	101
Jan. 8	95	100¾	100	101
Jan. 9	94½	100¾	100	101
Oats—				
Jan. 3	40½			
Jan. 4	41			
Jan. 5	41½			
Jan. 6	41½			
Jan. 8	41½			
Jan. 9	41½			
Flax—				
Jan. 3		196½		
Jan. 4		199½		
Jan. 5		202		
Jan. 6		204		
Jan. 8				
Jan. 9		200		

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
(Sample Market, Jan. 5).				
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.09½			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.09½			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.09½			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to go out	1.09½			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.09			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, to go out	1.09½			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5,000 bu. to arr.	1.08½			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu. to arr.	1.09			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.07½			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07½			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arr.	1.08½			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars, choice	1.08			

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from JAN. 3 to JAN. 9, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1"	2"	3"	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1" Seeds	Rej. 2" Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1NW 1 Man. B.		
Jan.																					
3	93½	90½	85½	79½	70½	59½	54½	..				..	..	37	33	60	52	44	43	....
4	94½	91½	86½	80½	71½	61½	55½	..				..	..	37½	34	61	53	45	44	....
5	94½	91½	86½	80½	71½	61½	55½	..				..	..	37½	34½	62	53½	45	44	198 178
6	94½	91½	86½	80½	71½	61½	55½	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	34	65	56½	45	44	199
8	94½	91½	86½	80½	71½	61½	55½	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	34½	65	56	46	44	200
9	94½	91½	86½	80	71	61	55½	..				..	..	37	34½	64	56½	46	44	....

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Friday last, January 5. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	94½c.	\$1.08½ to \$1.09½
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	91½c.	\$1.06½ to \$1.07½
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	86½c.	\$1.04½ to \$1.04½
May wheat	101c.	\$1.08½
July wheat	101½c.	\$1.09½
No. 3 White oats	34½c.	43½c. to 44½c.
Barley	44c. to 62c.	80c. to \$1.25
Beef Cattle, top	\$5.25	\$8.50
Hogs, top	\$7.00	\$6.30
Sheep, top	\$5.50	\$6.65

No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.15
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty	1.05
No grade barley, 1 car	.88
Sample barley, 1 car	1.14
Sample barley, 1 car	1.21
Sample barley, 1 car	1.02
Sample barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	2.19
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.19½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.19½
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.15
No. 2 flax, 2 cars	2.14
No grade flax, 1 car	2.06
No grade flax, 1 car	2.10

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible	19,355,291	5,881,000	2,549,865
Last week	17,764,672	4,964,519	1,689,476
Last year	16,224,406	7,807,361	429,628

Ft. William	7,795,067	1,531,253	262,793
Pt. Arthur	4,386,885	1,187,313	417,882
Depot Hbr.		136,619	
Meaford	95,668	76,305	57,718
Mid., Tiffin	1,365,687	257,858	115,375
Collingwood	49,220		
Goderich	476,003	361,253	22,119
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	112,680	305,500	1,712
Pt. Colborne	309,300	191,000	
Kingston	68,200	84,400	49,000
Prescott	224,000	153,150	
Montreal	287,153	532,346	112,189
Quebec	5,489	128,565	47,652
St. John, N.B.	851,762	43,103	66,198
Victoria Hbr.	789,300	82,995	115,375

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Totals	16,816,414	5,072,282	1,268,013
In vessels			
in Can.			
terminal			
harbors	1,238,495	4,000	
At Buffalo			
and Du-			
luth	1,300,382	804,718	1,281,852

19,355,291	5,881,000	2,549,865
Note.—At Tiffin No. 2 there are 244,437		
U.S. oats in bond.		

WORLD'S VISIBLE

	This week	Last week	Last year
Total			
wheat	69,706,000	70,489,000	43,920,000
Oats	5,384,000	5,140,000	6,327,000
Corn	18,422,000	17,754,000	15,593,000

Wheat,			
dec.	738,000	1,179,000	362,000
Corn, inc.	244,000	175,000	1,428,000
Oats, dec.	332,000	740,000	674,000

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000. Market 10 to 25c. higher. Beeves, \$4.80 to \$8.70; Texas steers, \$4.35 to \$6.00; western steers, \$4.40 to \$6.65; stockers and feeders, \$3.30 to \$5.85; cows and heifers, \$2.10 to \$6.70; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000. Market 10 to 15c. higher. Light, \$6.15 to \$6.50; mixed, \$6.20 to \$8.60; heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.65; bulk of sales, \$6.35 to \$6.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 24,000; Market 10 to 15c. higher. Native, \$3.00 to \$4.75; western, \$3.40 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.40; lambs, native, \$4.50 to \$6.70; western, \$5.00 to \$6.75.

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266 Jasper Ave. E., EDMONTON

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Week Ending Jan. 6.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	159	535	14
C.N.R.	58	99	
G.T.P.			
Total last week	217	634	14
Total prev. week	116	113	214
Total year ago	376	599	nil.
Disposition			
Butchers east			46
Feeders west			26
Local consumption			125

Cattle

Only 217 head of cattle arrived at the Winnipeg stockyard all last week, and as there is now a better demand prices have improved a good 25 cents a cwt. on good stuff. Most of the shippers appear to have acted wisely in sending only well finished animals to the market, and the buyers went right after these, one very choice consignment of steers fetching five and a half cents a pound. The bulk of the offerings, however, were sold at from \$4.50 to \$5.25. Since Sunday the arrivals have been larger, but there is room on the market for quite a lot of top quality beef, the eastern and export demand being good and likely to be so for awhile at any rate. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting young stock for feeding, but in view of the grain blockade farmers with a lot of poor grain on hand will do well to keep what feeders they have and to make every effort to get more if possible.

Hogs

The hog market is a little better and choice pigs from 150 to 200 pounds are bringing \$7.25 a cwt. Light pigs are not wanted and should be held and fed.

Sheep and Lambs

There are practically no sheep coming in and buyers are offering 25 cents a cwt. more than a week ago, the best sheep being worth \$4.75 and lambs up to \$5.75.

Country Produce

Butter

There is a good demand for dairy butter, but Eastern creamery is a little easier and for the present prices are not advanced except that a cent a pound more is being paid for the lower grades, good round lots now being worth 24 cents a pound to the dealers. Fancy dairy is bringing 28 cents and No. 1 26 cents, and considerably more than is coming in could be disposed of at those prices.

Eggs

The dealers are handling very few Manitoba eggs, importing practically the whole of the supply. They offer 50 cents for strictly new laid delivered at Winnipeg, and 28 cents for fresh stock, subject to candling.

Milk and Cream

Dealers report an increase in the supply of both milk and cream, and prices are unchanged.

Potatoes

The cold weather is against marketing potatoes, and dealers are afraid to buy for fear the spuds would be frozen before they could get them under cover. A few cars have been sold at 65 cents a bushel.

Hay

The demand for hay is improved, and Timothy is up \$2 or \$3 a ton, being now worth \$13 to \$14 f.o.b. Winnipeg. No. 1 wild is bringing \$8 and No. 2 \$7.

Live and Dressed Poultry

Practically all the poultry being marketed in Winnipeg now are coming in dressed, though the packers are still in the market for live birds at the prices which have been quoted for the past two months. Present quotations on dressed poultry are: Turkeys, 15 cents; fowl, 12½ cents; ducks and geese, 14 cents.

Dressed Pork

Butchers are paying 9 cents a pound for dressed pork.

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store at Port William and Port Arthur on Jan. 5 was 12,181,952.50, as against 11,065,583.50 last week and 6,866,905.10 a year ago. Total shipments for the week were 1,241,701.20. Amount of each grade was:

	This year	Last year
No. 1 Hard	5,793.50	
No. 1 Nor.	336,394.40	
No. 2 Nor.	1,283,998.40	
No. 3 Nor.	2,698,060.	
No. 4	2,071,224.50	
No. 5	1,148,377.20	
Others	4,638,103.30	
Total	12,181,952.50	6,866,905.10

Stocks of Oats

	This year	Last year
No. 1 C.W.	53,972.12	
No. 2 C.W.	610,221.15	
No. 3 C.W.	279,241.22	
Ex. 1 Feed	698,494.21	
No. 1 Feed	551,493.15	
No. 2 Feed	196,812.06	
Others	328,331.31	
Total	2,718,567.27	4,517,560.29

	This year	Last year
Barley	680,676.01	296,856.19
Flax	756,607.08	500,241.20

Shipments

	Oats	Barley	Flax
Last week:	327,341.04	32,418.40	71,367.18

NO THROUGH RATES YET

The daily newspapers during the past few days have contained lengthy reports of conferences which have taken place between Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, and the officials of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways with regard to the establishment of a through rate on grain from points in the western provinces to Minneapolis and Duluth, and it has been stated that as a result the same rate would be charged to the American markets as to Port William and Port Arthur. This report, however, is inaccurate, and there will be no reduction in the rates to Minneapolis and Duluth for some weeks at least. A representative of The Guide interviewed the heads of the freight departments of both railways on Tuesday morning, and was informed that while the railways were willing to make reduced through rates these could not go into force until approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, the tariff being first printed and published and then filed at the office of the commission at Washington for 30 days.

Both railways have already filed a reduced tariff on barley and flax seed, and if the Interstate Commerce Commission approves this will go into force on January 23. The new rate will apply to shipments from any point in the West to Duluth, and will be higher than the present rate to Port Arthur but lower than the present rate to Duluth. On wheat and oats the C.N.R. propose to give the same rate to Duluth as to Port Arthur, but when time is allowed for the publication of the tariff, its despatch by mail to Washington, and the thirty days which it must remain there, it is not likely to become effective until about February 25. The C.N.R. will not give reduced rates to points in Canada or at the boundary where its lines connect with the Great Northern or other United States railways, and it will consequently be impossible for shippers from C.N.R. points to get the reduced rate to Minneapolis. The C.P.R. are also publishing a new tariff which will be filed at Washington, and which Mr. W. B. Lanigan stated he expected would go into force about February 25. This will apply to all C.P.R. points in Saskatchewan and some congested points in Manitoba to both Minneapolis and Duluth. Mr. Lanigan, however, was unable to make any definite announcement on behalf of the C.P.R. until the action of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission is known.

Room for 15,000,000 at Duluth

A despatch from Duluth says: The total grain elevator capacity on the Duluth-Superior harbor is 32,250,000 bushels, and there is a scant 10,000,000 bushels of that space occupied at the

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present time, which leaves 22,250,000 bushels of space on hand. Charles F. McDonald, secretary of the Duluth board of trade, was shown a query from Winnipeg asking what facilities existed here and at Superior for the storage of Canadian grain, and said, "I doubt if the demands on the Duluth-Superior elevators will be for more than 15,000,000 bushels space by the opening of navigation, as the prospective movement of grain from the Northwest States will be light, according to what I have gathered from Duluth grain men."

"I think, therefore, it would be safe to say that there will be 15,000,000 bushels capacity for the storage of Canadian grain if that much should be desired."

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Malting barley closed 100 to 132. Receipts, 29 cars.
Buffalo, Jan. 8.—Malting barley, \$1.22 to \$1.30.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 9

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue. Ago	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Y'r Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	94½	93½	92½	Choice export steers	4.85-5.25	4.85-5.00	5.00-5.25	Fancy dairy	28c	28c	25c-27c
No. 2 Nor.	91½	90½	89½	Good export steers	4.60-5.00	4.50-4.75	4.65-4.75	No. 1 dairy	26c	26c	24c
No. 3 Nor.	86½	86	86½	Choice butcher steers and				Good round lots	24c	23c	20c-21c
No. 4	80	79	..	heifers	4.50-5.25	4.50-5.00	4.65-4.75	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	71	70	..	Fair to good butcher steers				Strictly fresh	50c	50c	50c
No. 6	61	59	..	and heifers	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.40	4.30-4.55	Subject to candling	28c	28c	26c
Feed	55½	54	..	Common to medium butcher				Potatoes			
Cash Oats				steers and heifers	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.75	Per bushel	65c	70c	80c.-90c.
No. 2 C.W.	37	36½	32½	Best fat cows	3.75-4.15	3.75-4.00	4.10-4.50	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Medium cows	3.35-3.50	3.35-3.50	3.65-3.85	Sweet cream (per lb. butter			
No. 3	64	59	47	Canners	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.25	fat)	40c	40c	..
Cash Flax				Best bulls	3.35-3.50	3.35-3.50	3.45-3.85	Cream for butter-making			
No. 1 N.W.	200	189	222	Common and medium bulls	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	purposes (per lb. butter	32c	32c	..
Wheat Futures				Best stockers and feeders	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	4.25-4.50	fat)	\$2.00	\$2.00	..
January (new)	94½	93½	..	Light stockers	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)			
May (old)	100½	100	99½	Choice veal calves	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	Live Poultry			
May (new)	100½	99½	..	Common to medium calves	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.25-4.50	Chickens	12c	12c	..
July	101½	..	100½	Best milkers and springers				Fowl	9c	9c	..
Oats Futures				(each)	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60	..	Old Roosters	9c	9c	..
May	41½	39½	37½	Com'n milkers and springers	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35	..	Ducks	12c	12c	..
July	..	38½	..	(each)				Geese	10c	10c	..
Flax Futures				Hogs				Turkeys	14c	14c	..
May	200	195	233	Choice hogs	7.00-7.25	\$7.00	7.25-7.50	Hay (per ton)			
July	..	230	..	Rough sows	6.00	\$6.00	5.75-6.75	No. 1 Wild	\$8	\$8	\$ c. \$ c
				Stags	7.00	\$7.00	5.00-5.50	No. 2 Wild	\$7	\$7	3.00-13.50
				Sheep and Lambs				No. 1 Timothy	\$13-\$14	\$11	2.00-12.50
				Choice lambs	5.50-5.75	5.25-5.50	5.25-6.00				18.00
				Best killing sheep	4.50-4.75	4.25-4.50	4.50-5.00				

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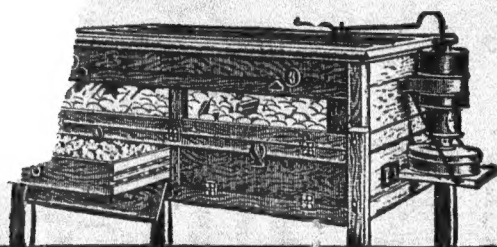
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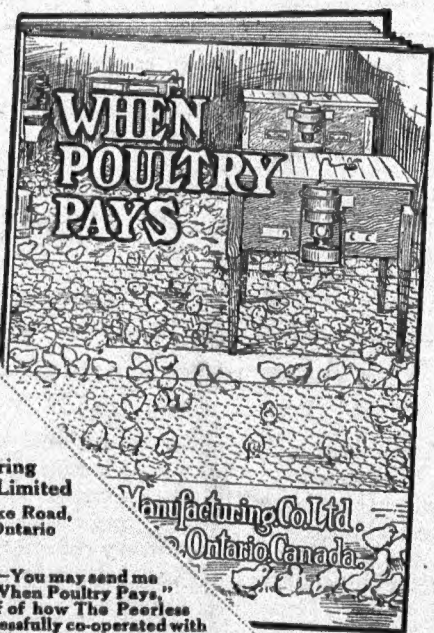


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